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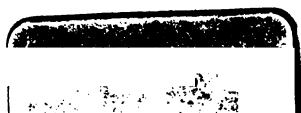
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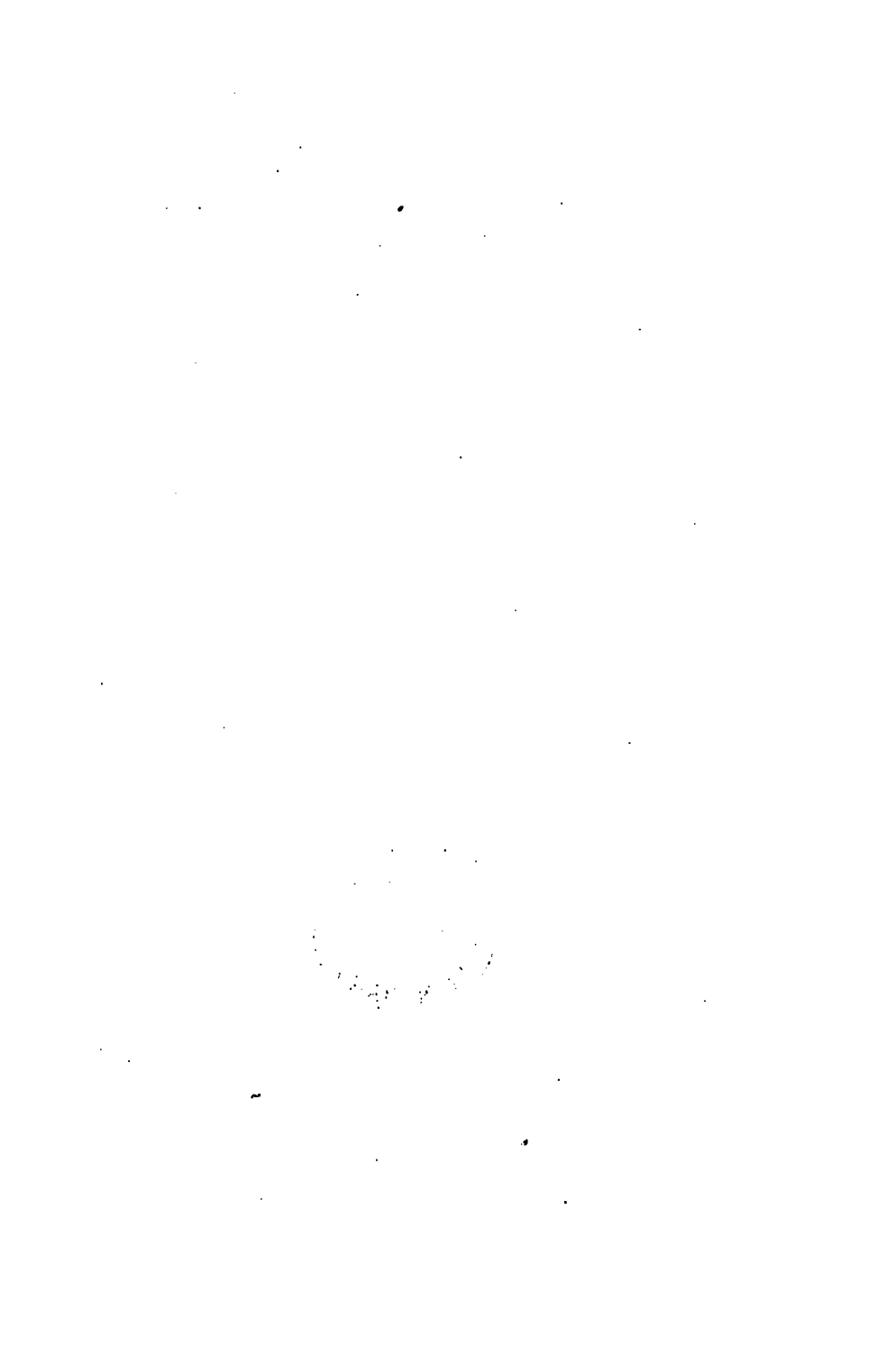
GERMAN GRAMMAR
—
DUSAR



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A
GRAMMAR
OF THE
GERMAN LANGUAGE;

WITH EXERCISES.

BY

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SECOND EDITION.



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PREFACE.

In compiling this Grammar I have availed myself of the best German Grammars already existing, of those of *Becker*, of *Heyse* and others. The authors of those excellent works must not however be held responsible for any shortcomings in the present volume, which in many respects deviates greatly from theirs. The changes I have made in the classification of the declensions, conjugations etc. seemed to me required by the fact that those great grammarians wrote German Grammars for *Germans*, whereas mine is a German Grammar for the *English*.

P. FRIEDRICH DUSAR.

LONDON, *June 1879.*



GERMAN HANDWRITING.

Aa, Bb, Cc, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg,
a b c d e f g
Hh, Ii, Jj, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn,
h i j k l m n
Oo, Pp, Qq, Rr, Ss, Tt,
o p q r s t
Uu, Vv, Ww, Xx, Yy, Zz.
u v w x y z

MODIFIED VOWELS.

Ää, Öö, Üü.

COMPOUND LETTERS.

ß, Sz,
st sz ta.

*Im Jahre 1813 erfand das erste
 Dampfboot auf der Hanse.*

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Alphabet.

<i>German Letters.</i>	<i>Roman Letters.</i>	<i>Names.</i>		<i>German Letters.</i>	<i>Roman Letters.</i>	<i>Names.</i>
Ä a	A a	a (in father)		Ń n	N n	en
ß b	B b	bay		Ō o	O o	oh
Ĉ c	C c	tsay		Þ p	P p	pay
Ð d	D d	day		Ŧ q	Q q	koo
Ė e	E e	ay		Ŗ r	R r	err
ƒ f	F f	eff		Š š	S s	ess
Ĝ g	G g	gay		Ţ t	T t	tay
Ĥ h	H h	hah		U u	U u	oo
Ĭ i	I i	ee		Ů v	V v	fow
Ĵ j	J j	yot		W w	W w	vay
Ķ k	K k	kah		X x	X x	iks
Ĺ l	L l	ell		Ÿ y	Y y	ypsilon
Ţ m	M m	em		Ž z	Z z	tset

Compound Letters.

đ	ch	tsay-hah	ß	sz	ess-tset
č	ck	tsay-kah	ț	tz	tay-tset
ft	st	ess-tay			

Pronunciation of Letters.

Simple Vowels.

Ä a sounds like *a* in *father*.
 Ė e " " *a* in *late* or *e* in *let*.
 Ĭ i " " *ee* in *eel* or *i* in *ill*.
 Ō o " " *o* in *more* or *o* in *mortal*.
 U u " " *oo* in *school* or *oo* in *book*.
 Ÿ y " " *i* in *German*;
 in words of Greek origin it sounds like *u* in *French*.

Modified Vowels.

Œ œ sounds like *a* in *fate*.

De ö „ „ *eu* in the French word *feu*.

Ue ü „ „ *u* in the French word *fut*.

Diphthongs.

Au au sounds like *ou* in *mouse*.

Hi ai and Ei, ei „ „ *i* in *right*.

Heu äu and Eu, eu „ „ *oi* in *point*.

Consonants.

B, b is pronounced as in English, except at the end of words, when it sounds like *p*. Examples: Bart, Bett, Pieb, Bob, Trab.

C, c when followed by *a, o, u*, or any consonant, is pronounced like *k*; when followed by *e, i, h* or a modified vowel, it is pronounced like *ts* (the German *ç*). Examples: Cacabu, Commandant, Cultur, Classe, Credit; Cenſor, Centner, Citrone, Cypreſſe, Cäſar. (For *Ch* see compound letters.)

D, d is pronounced like the English *d*; at the end of a word however it sounds almost like *t*. Examples: Danf, Druck, Docht; Hand, Bund.

F, f is pronounced like *f* in English.

G, g is generally pronounced like the *g* in *get*, but at the end of words it is pronounced somewhat like the *ch* in the Scotch word *loch*, but much softer. Examples: Garten, Gott, Gruft; Berg, Talg. In a few words of French origin it is pronounced like *g* in French. Examples: Voge, Genie.

H, h is pronounced as in English.

J, j is pronounced like *y* in the English word *yes*. In a few words taken from the French it has the sound of *j* in French. Examples: *Jahr, je; Jalouſie, Journal, Journaliſt.*

K, k is pronounced as in English.

L, l " " " " "

M, m " " " " "

N, n " " " " " [letters.)

P, p " " " " " (For **Ph** see compound

Q, q is always followed by *u*, and the two letters are then pronounced like *qu* in question. Examples: *Qual, Quartal, Quelle, Quitte, Quotient.*

R, r has a somewhat harsher sound than in English.

S, ſ, s is soft in the beginning of a word, almost like *z* in English; but at the end of words it is always pronounced with great force. (For **ſch** and **ß** see compound letters.)

T, t is pronounced as in English, except before an *i* followed by another vowel, when it has the sound of *ts* (the German **ß**). Examples: like *t* in *Ton, Tiſch, That*; like *ts* in *Actie, Actionär, Patient.*

V, v is pronounced like *f*, except in words of foreign origin in which it has the sound of *v*. Examples: like *f* in *Vater, Vortrag, Verkauf*; like *v* in *Votum, Vulkan, Division.*

W, w has the sound of the *v*, but much softer.

X, x is pronounced like *ks*.

Y, y has the sound of *ts*.

Vowels.

A vowel is long when followed by **h** belonging to the same syllable. Examples: *Ähnung, Lehre, Sohn, Ruhe.*

The vowels **a**, **e**, **o** can be doubled and are then always long. Examples: **Staar**, **Meer**, **Voos**.

A vowel is short when followed by a double consonant or by any two consonants (one not being **h**) belonging to the same syllable. Examples: **Stelle**, **Retter**, **Falle**. **Stütze**, **Herz**.

The vowel **i** is made long by placing **e** after it. Examples: **Lied**, **Hieb**, **Liebe**, **Miene**. In proper names and in a few words of foreign origin the two vowels are pronounced separately. Examples: **Marte**, **Arabien**, **Studien**, **Prinzipien**.

Compound Letters.

Ch, **ch** is generally pronounced like the *ch* in the Scotch word *loch*: **Loch**, **Buch**. At the beginning of words it sounds like **t** before **a**, **o**, **u** or a consonant: **Charakter**, **Cholera**, **Christus**. In some words taken from the French it is pronounced as in that language: **Chatulle**, **Chef**.

chs is pronounced like *ks*, when the three letters belong to one syllable. **Fuchs**, **Wachs**.

α is used instead of a double **t**.

Et, **ft** is pronounced like *st*.

ß is pronounced like *ss*.

Ch, **sch** is pronounced like *sh*.

ß is used instead of a double **z**.

Ph, **ph** is pronounced like *f*: **Phantasie**, **Philosophie**.

Articles.

Definite Article.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	(for all three genders)
N. der,	die,	das,	die, the ;
G. des,	der,	des,	der, of the ;
D. dem,	der,	dem,	den, to the ;
A. den,	die,	das,	die, the.

Indefinite Article.

SINGULAR.			
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	
N. Ein,	eine,	ein,	a (or an);
G. eines,	einer,	eines,	of a ;
D. einem,	einer,	einem,	to a ;
A. einen,	eine,	ein,	a.

Declension of Substantives.

All cases in the plural of substantives are like the nominative plural, except that the dative plural takes **en** if the nominative plural does not end in **en**.

In the following rules we shall therefore only give the nominative plural.

First Declension.

To this declension belong all substantives of the masculine and neuter genders ending in the unaccented

syllables **el**, **en**, **er**, diminutives in **lein** and **chen** and neuter substantives with the prefix **ge** and ending in **e**. The genitive singular takes **s**; there is no other change in the singular. The nominative plural is like the nominative singular. Examples:

SINGULAR.

- N. Der Wagen, the vehicle; Der Adler, the eagle;
 G. des Wagens, of the des Adlers, of the eagle;
 vehicle;
 D. dem Wagen, to the dem Adler, to the eagle;
 vehicle;
 A. den Wagen, the vehicle; den Adler, the eagle;

PLURAL.

- N. die Wagen, the vehicles; die Adler, the eagles;
 G. der Wagen, of the der Adler, of the eagles;
 vehicles;
 D. den Wagen, to the den Adler, to the eagles;
 vehicles;
 A. die Wagen, the vehicles. die Adler, the eagles.

SINGULAR.

- N. Der Spiegel, the mirror; Das Büchlein, the little
 book;
 G. des Spiegels, of the des Büchleins, of the little
 mirror; book;
 D. dem Spiegel, to the dem Büchlein, to the little
 mirror; book;
 A. den Spiegel, the mirror; das Büchlein, the little book;

PLURAL.

- N. die Spiegel, the mirrors; die Büchlein, the little books;
 G. der Spiegel, of the der Büchlein, of the little
 mirrors; books;

D. den Spiegel <u>n</u> , to the mirrors;	den Büch <u>lein</u> , to the little books;
A. die Spiegel, the mirrors.	die Büch <u>lein</u> , the little books.

SINGULAR.

N. Das Gebäude, the building;	Das Hünd <u>chen</u> , the little dog;
G. des Gebäud <u>e</u> s, of the building;	des Hünd <u>chens</u> , of the little dog;
D. dem Gebäud <u>e</u> , to the building;	dem Hünd <u>chen</u> , to the little dog;
A. das Gebäud <u>e</u> , the building;	das Hünd <u>chen</u> , the little dog;

PLURAL.

N. die Gebäud <u>e</u> , the buildings;	die Hünd <u>chen</u> , the little dogs;
G. der Gebäud <u>e</u> , of the buildings;	der Hünd <u>chen</u> , of the little dogs;
D. den Gebäud <u>ern</u> , to the buildings;	den Hünd <u>chen</u> , to the little dogs;
A. die Gebäud <u>e</u> , the buildings.	die Hünd <u>chen</u> , the little dogs.

1) The following substantives belonging to this declension modify the radical vowel in the plural:

Der Apfel, the apple;	der Hammel, the wether;
der Acker, the field;	der Hammer, the hammer;
der Boden, the loft;	der Handel, the affair;
der Bruder, the brother;	das Kloster, the cloister;
der Faden, the thread;	der Laden, the shop;
der Garten, the garden;	der Mangel, the want;
der Graben, the ditch;	der Mantel, the cloak;
der Hafen, the haven;	der Nabel, the navel;

der Nagel, the nail; der Schwager, the brother-
 der Ofen, the stove; in-law;
 der Sattel, the saddle; der Vater, the father;
 der Schnabel, the beak; der Vogel, the bird.

Examples: der Apfel, pl. die Äpfel;
 das Kloster, pl. die Klöster, etc.

2) The following take **n** in the plural:

Der Bauer, the peasant; der Stachel, the sting;
 der Gevatter, the godfather; der Stiefel, the boot;
 der Pantoffel, the slipper; der Vetter, the cousin.

Examples: die Bauern, the peasants;
 die Pantoffeln, the slippers; etc.

Second Declension.

To this declension belong all substantives of the masculine gender ending in **e** in the nominative singular; they take **n** in all the remaining cases, singular and plural. Examples:

SINGULAR.

N. Der Rabe, the raven; Der Knabe, the boy;
 G. des Raben, of the des Knaben, of the boy;
 raven;
 D. dem Raben, to the dem Knaben, to the boy;
 raven;
 A. den Raben, the raven; den Knaben, the boy;

PLURAL.

N. die Raben, the ravens; die Knaben, the boys;
 G. der Raben, of the ravens; der Knaben, of the boys;
 D. den Raben, to the ravens; den Knaben, to the boys;
 A. die Raben, the ravens. die Knaben, the boys.

Der Baier, the Bavarian; der Raffer, the Caffre and der Ungar, the Hungarian, are declined in the same way.

The following substantives take **en** in all cases, singular and plural:

Der Bär, the bear;	der Hirt, the herdsman;
der Ehrift, the Christian;	der Hufar, the hussar;
der Fink, the finch;	der Menfch, the human
der Fürft, the prince;	being;
der Gef, the fop;	der Narr, the fool;
der Gefell, the companion;	der Nerv, the nerve;
der Graf, the count;	der Ochſ, the ox;
der Pageftolz, the old bache-	der Prinz, the prince;
lor;	der Thor, the fool;
der Held, the hero;	der Vorfahr, the ancestor;

Der Herr, the master, takes **n** in all cases in the singular and **en** in all cases in the plural.

The following substantives take **nſ** in the genitive singular:

Der Buchftabe, the letter	der Glaube, the faith;
(of the alphabet);	der Name, the name;
der Friede, the peace;	der Same, the seed;
der Funke, the spark;	der Schade, the damage;
der Gedanke, the thought;	der Wiſſe, the will.

Der Käſe, the cheese, takes **s** in the genitive singular and **n** in the dative plural; all other cases (singular and plural) are like the nominative singular.

Das Herz, makes des Herzens in the genitive and das Herz in the accusative singular; all the remaining cases (singular and plural) take **en**.

Third Declension.

To this declension belong all substantives of the masculine and neuter genders not included in the first or second declension, (i. e. all substantives of the masculine and neuter genders except those ending in the unaccented syllables **el**, **en**, **er**, diminutives in **lein** and **chen**, masculine substantives ending in **e**, and neuter substantives with the prefix **ge** and ending in **e**). They take **es** in the genitive singular and **e** in the dative singular (the genitive takes sometimes only **s** and the **e** in the dative is frequently omitted). -- The plural is formed by adding **e** to the nominative singular. Examples:

SINGULAR.

N. Der König, the king;	Der Abend, the evening;
G. des Königes, of the king;	des Abendes, of the evening;
D. dem Könige, to the king;	dem Abende, to the evening;
A. den König, the king;	den Abend, the evening;

PLURAL.

N. die Könige, the kings;	die Abende, the evenings;
G. der Könige, of the kings;	der Abende, of the evenings;
D. den Königen, to the kings;	den Abenden, to the evenings;
A. die Könige, the kings.	die Abende, the evenings.

SINGULAR.

N. Der Stein, the stone;	Das Pferd, the horse;
G. des Steines, of the stone;	des Pferdes, of the horse;

D. dem Steine, to the stone; dem Pferde, to the horse;
 A. den Stein, the stone; das Pferd, the horse;

PLURAL.

N. die Steine, the stones; die Pferde, the horses;
 G. der Steine, of the stones; der Pferde, of the horses;
 D. den Steinen, to the stones; den Pferden, to the horses;
 A. die Steine, the stones. die Pferde, the horses.

Substantives ending in **thum** take **er** in the plural and modify the **u**, as: Der Reichthum, riches; plural: Die Reichthümer.

The following substantives likewise take **er** in the plural and *modify the radical vowel* if it be **a**, **o** or **u**.

1) These *masculines*:

Der Bösewicht, the villain;	der Geist, the spirit;
der Dorn, the thorn;	der Gott, the god;
der Leib, the body;	der Vormund, the guardian;
der Mann, the man;	der Wald, the forest;
der Ort, the place;	der Wurm, the worm.
der Rand, the edge;	

2) These *neuter* substantives of one syllable:

das Aas, the carrion;	das Buch, the book;
das Amt, the office;	das Dach, the roof;
das Bad, the bath;	das Dorf, the village;
das Band, the ribbon;	das Ei, the egg;
das Bild, the picture;	das Fach, the compart-
das Blatt, the leaf;	ment;
das Brett, the board;	das Faß, the cask;

das Feld, the field;	das Licht, the light;
das Geld, the money;	das Lied, the song;
das Glas, the glass;	das Loch, the hole;
das Glied, the limb;	das Maul, the mouth;
das Grab, the grave;	das Nest, the nest;
das Gras, the grass;	das Pfand, the pledge;
das Gut, the estate;	das Rad, the wheel;
das Haupt, the head;	das Reis, the twig;
das Haus, the house;	das Rind, the neat;
das Holz, the wood;	das Schild, the sign-board;
das Horn, the horn;	das Schloß, the lock;
das Huhn, the fowl;	das Schwert, the sword;
das Kalb, the calf;	das Stift, the ecclesiasti-
das Kind, the child;	cal foundation;
das Kleid, the garment;	das Thal, the valley;
das Korn, the grain;	das Tuch, the cloth;
das Kraut, the herb;	das Volk, the people;
das Lamm, the lamb;	das Weib, the woman;
das Land, the country;	das Wort, the word.

3) These neuters with the augment **ge**:

Das Gemach, the apart-	das Gesicht, the face;
ment;	das Gespenst, the spectre;
das Gemüth, the mind;	das Gewand, the garment.
das Geschlecht, the sex;	

The following substantives take **en** in the plural:

1) *Masculines*:

Der Ahn, the ancestor;	der Nachbar, the neighbour;
der Dorn, the thorn;	der Pfau, the peacock;
der Forst, the forest;	der Schmerz, the pain;
der Gau, the district;	der See, the lake;
der Lorbeer, the laurel;	der Sporn, the spur;
der Mast, the mast of a ship;	der Staat, the state;

der Strahl, the ray;	der Zierrath, the orna-
der Strauß, the ostrich;	ment;
der Unterthan, the subject;	der Zins, the interest.

2) Neuters:

Das Auge, the eye;	das Hemd, the shirt;
das Bett, the bed;	das Leid, the sorrow;
das Ende, the end;	das Ohr, the ear.

Those *monosyllables* of the *masculine* gender which take *e* in the plural, modify the vowels *a*, *o* and *u* in the plural: as *der Sohn*, plural: *die Söhne*.

Exceptions:

Der Aal, the eel;	der Mond, the moon;
der Aar, the eagle;	der Ort, the place;
der Arm, the arm;	der Park, the park;
der Born, the well;	der Pfad, the path;
der Docht, the wick;	der Pfau, the peacock;
der Dolch, the dagger;	der Pol, the pole;
der Dom, the dome;	der Puls, the pulse;
der Grad, the degree;	der Punkt, the point;
der Gurt, the girth;	der Schuft, the rascal;
der Halm, the blade;	der Schuh, the shoe;
der Hauch, the breath;	der Staar, the starling;
der Huf, the hoof;	der Stoff, matter, stuff;
der Hund, the dog;	der Sund, the strait;
der Kork, the cork;	der Tag, the day;
der Lachs, the salmon;	der Takt, the bar (in music);
der Lac, the lac;	der Thron, the throne;
der Laut, the sound;	der Tusch, the Indian ink;
der Luchs, the lynx;	der Zoll, the inch.
der Molch, the salamander;	

Those substantives of the *neuter* gender which take *e* in the plural, do *not* modify their radical vowels; except:

Das Floß, the raft; plural: die Flöße.

Fourth Declension.

To this declension belong all substantives of the feminine gender. They remain unchanged in the singular. In the plural they take *en*, those ending in *e*, *l*, or *r* take only *n*.

Examples:

SINGULAR.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| N. Die Frau, the woman; | Die Gabe, the gift; |
| G. der Frau, of the woman; | der Gabe, of the gift; |
| D. der Frau, to the woman; | der Gabe, to the gift; |
| A. die Frau, the woman; | die Gabe, the gift; |

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| N. die Frauen, the women; | die Gaben, the gifts; |
| G. der Frauen, of the women, | der Gaben, of the gifts; |
| D. den Frauen, to the women; | den Gaben, to the gifts; |
| A. die Frauen, the women. | die Gaben, the gifts. |

SINGULAR.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| N. Die Fabel, the fable; | Die Feder, the pen; |
| G. der Fabel, of the fable; | der Feder, of the pen; |
| D. der Fabel, to the fable; | der Feder, to the pen; |
| A. die Fabel, the fable; | die Feder, the pen; |

PLURAL.

- N. die Fabel**n**, the fables; die Feder**n**, the pens;
 G. der Fabel**n**, of the der Feder**n**, of the pens;
 fables;
 D. den Fabel**n**, to the den Feder**n**, to the pens;
 fables;
 A. die Fabel**n**, the fables. die Feder**n**, the pens.

Feminine substantives ending in **in** form their plural by doubling the **n** and then adding **en**. Examples:

Die Göttin, the goddess, plural: die Gött**innen**,
 die Gattin, the wife, plural: die Gatt**innen**.

The following feminine substantives take **e** in the plural and modify the radical vowel:

Die Angst, the anguish;	die Luft, the air;
die Ausflucht, the evasion;	die Lust, the desire;
die Art, the axe;	die Macht, the power;
die Bank, the bench;	die Magd, the maid;
die Braut, the betrothed;	die Maus, the mouse;
die Brust, the breast;	die Nacht, the night;
die Faust, the fist;	die Naht, the seam;
die Frucht, the fruit;	die Noth, the need;
die Gans, the goose;	die Nuß, the nut;
die Gruft, the grave;	die Sau, the sow;
die Hand, the hand;	die Schnur, the string;
die Haut, the skin;	die Stadt, the town;
die Kluft, the cleft;	die Wand, the wall;
die Kraft, the strength;	die Wurst, the sausage;
die Kuh, the cow;	die Zunft, the guild;
die Kunst, the art;	die Zusammenkunft, the
die Laus, the louse;	meeting.

Die Einkünfte (income) is only used in the plural.

Feminine substantives ending in **niss** take likewise only **e** in the plural, but they do not modify the radical vowel.

All words ending in an **ß** preceded by a short vowel change the **ß** into **ff** when a vowel or syllable beginning with a vowel is added. Examples: Die Kenntniß, knowledge, acquirement, plural: die Kenntnisse; die Nuß, the walnut, plural: die Nüsse; but der Fuß, the foot, plural: die Füße, as the **u** in Fuß is long.

Die Mutter, the mother, and die Tochter, the daughter, only modify the radical vowel in the plural: die Mütter, the mothers; die Töchter, the daughters.

Formerly all feminine substantives were declined in the singular like substantives of the second declension (i. e. they took **n** or **en** in every case in the singular.) These inflections are preserved in a few expressions such as: Auf Erden (nom. die Erde), upon earth; zu Gunsten (nom. die Gunst), in behalf &c.

They occur still in poetry. Example:

Festgemauert in der Erden
Steht die Form aus Lehm gebrannt.
(Schiller.)

The following substantives have two plurals with different significations:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Das Band; Bänder, ribbons;	Bande, ties.
die Bank; Bänke, benches;	Banken, commercial banks.
der Dorn; Dorne or Dörner, thorns;	Dornen, thorns (collectively.)

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

das Gesicht; Gesichter, faces;	Gesichte, visions.
das Horn; Hörner, horns;	Hörne, kinds of horn.
der Laden; Läden, shops;	Laden, shutters.
das Land; Länder, countries;	Lande, provinces.
das Licht; Lichte, candles;	Lichter, lights.
der Mann; Männer, men;	Mannen, vassals.
der Mond; Monde, satellites;	Monden, months (poetic).
der Ort; Orter, places (towns or villages);	Orte, places (generally).
die Sau; Säue, sows;	Sauen, wild boars.
der Strauß; Strauße or Strau- ßen, ostriches;	Sträüße, nosegays.
das Stück; Stücke, pieces;	Stücken, fragments.
das Wort; Wörter, single words;	Worte, words (forming a sentence).
der Zoll; Zölle, inches;	Zölle, tolls.

In compound substantives the plural of **Mann** is **Leute**. Examples: Der Kaufmann, the merchant, plural: Kaufleute; der Landmann, the country-man; die Landleute, the country-people. If the sex is specially referred to, the plural of **Mann** is always **Männer**. Examples: Der Ehemann, the husband, plural: die Ehemänner; die Eheleute would signify married people.

State to which of the four declensions the following substantives belong; give their genitive singular and nominative plural:

Der Stuhl, the chair; der Löwe, the lion; das Theater, the theatre; die Schule, the school; der Löffel, the spoon; die Gabel, the fork; das Knäblein, the little boy; das Feld, the field; die Stadt, the town; der Tisch, the table; die Flasche, the bottle; die Mutter,

the mother; der Vater, the father; das Gestade, the shore; der Baum, the tree; der Gedanke, the thought; die Lage, the position; der Flügel, the wing; der Stiefel, the boot; die Tochter, the daughter; die Ader, the vein; der Bruder, the brother; das Bein, the leg; das Kindlein, the little child; die Kenntniß, knowledge; das Bekenntniß, the confession; die Angel, the hook; der Mangel, the want; der Gefährte, the companion; die Gebärde, the mien; der Hammer, the hammer; die Kammer, the chamber; das Wort, the word; der Vetter, the cousin; die Maus, the mouse.

Substantives used in the singular only.

Proper names, names of materials, and abstract nouns, can only be used in the plural in speaking of several individuals or different species of the same genus. Examples:

Die Stuarts, the Stuarts; die Salze, kinds of salt; die Erden, kinds of earth.

The following substantives are also only used in the singular:

Der Betrug, fraud;	der Strand, strand;
der Dank, thanks;	der Streit, dispute;
der Druck, pressure;	der Sturz, fall;
das Glück, fortune;	der Tadel, reproach;
die List, cunning;	der Trost, consolation;
das Lob, praise;	der Tausch, exchange;
der Mund, the mouth;	der Verdacht, suspicion;
die Pein, torture;	der Verdruß, vexation;
der Rath, advice;	der Wille, will;
der Raub, spoil;	der Zank, quarrel,
der Schmuck, ornament;	and some others.

Instead of the plural of these substantives the plural of some of their derivatives is used. Examples: Betrug, pl. Betrügereien (from Betrügerei). Dank, pl. Dankfagungen (from Dankfagung), etc.

Substantives of the *masculine* and *neuter* genders denoting *weight* or *measure*, when preceded by a numeral, are only used in the *singular*; and, after *any* substantive denoting a definite or indefinite quantity, the nouns denoting the *matter* or *substance* spoken of are neither declined, nor preceded by a preposition. Examples:

Das Buch, the quire, drei Buch Papier, three quires of paper.

Das Bund, the bundle, zwei Bund Heu, two bundles of hay.

Das Faß, the cask, fünf Faß Wein, five casks of wine.

Das Glas, the glass, zwei Glas Bier, two glasses of beer.

Das Paar, the pair, drei Paar Schuhe, three pairs of shoes.

Das Pfund, the pound, vier Pfund Rasse, four pounds of coffee.

Das Stück, the piece, sechs Stück Seide, six pieces of silk.

Der Zoll, the inch, zwei Zoll, two inches.

Ein Haufen Gold, a heap of gold.

If the nouns denoting the substance or matter are preceded by a demonstrative or possessive pronoun they must be placed in the *genitive*, or in the *dative* preceded by *von*. Examples:

Zwei Buch **dieses** Papiers (or **von diesem** Papier). Drei Glas **unser**s Biers (or **von unserm** Bier).

If the nouns denoting the substance or matter are preceded by an adjective they are generally placed

in the same case as the substantive denoting the quantity, sometimes in the genitive. Examples:

Wir bestellten zwei Flaschen guten alten Wein or guten alten Weins, we ordered two bottles of good old wine.

These substantives take however the form of the plural when they are not used as words of weight or measure. Examples:

Zwei Gläser, two glasses; fünf Fässer, five casks.

Der Mann, in speaking of a body of men, is also only used in the singular. Examples:

Drei tausend Mann, three thousand men.

Substantives of the *feminine* gender denoting weight or measure and substantives denoting time take the plural. Examples:

Drei Ellen Seide, three yards of silk; fünf Stunden, five hours.

The names of *German coins* are only used in the singular. Example: Zwei Mark zehn Pfennig.

The names of *foreign coins* of the *feminine* gender form their plural regularly as: Die Guinee, the guinea; die Zedine, the sequin; die Pistole, the pistole; die Krone, the crown. Plural: Guineen etc.

Der Schilling, the shilling; der Ducat, the ducat; der Franke(n) make in the plural Schillinge, Ducaten, Franken.

The names of other foreign coins take in the singular and plural the same form as in the language to which they belong. Examples:

Drei Napoleons, three napoleons; Hundert Sovereigns, hundred sovereigns; zehn Pence, ten pence.

Substantives used in the plural only.

1.

Substantives that denote a plurality of persons or things, as:

Die Ahnen, ancestors;	Die Gliedmaßen, limbs;
" Alpen, the Alps;	" Hosen, trousers;
" Eltern, parents;	" Blattern, small pox;
" Gebrüder, brothers;	" Mäthern, } measles;
" Geschwister, brothers	" Röheln, }
and sisters;	" Leute, people.

2.

Die Einkünfte, revenue;	Die Truppen, troops;
" Gefälle, rents;	" Zeitläufte, occurrences
" Hefen, yeast;	of the time;
" Kosten, expenses;	" Fasten, lent;
" Wolsen, whey.	" Ferien, vacation;
" Künste, intrigues;	" Ostern, Easter;
" Sporteln, fees;	" Pfingsten, Whitsun-
" Treber, lees;	tide. [mas.
" Trümmer, ruins;	" Weihnachten, Christ-

Declension of Foreign Substantives.

1) Foreign Substantives of the Masculine Gender.

a) Names of persons ending in **or** take **s** in the genitive singular and **en** in the plural.

All these substantives have the accent in the *singular* on the syllable *preceding* the *or*, but in the *plural* they throw the accent on the *or*. Examples:

Der Professor, the professor, gen. des Professors,
pl. die Professoren; der Corréctor, the reader, gen. des
Corréctors, pl. die Corréctoren.

b) The following take **s** in the genitive singular and **n** or **en** in the plural:

der Diamant, the diamond;	der Muskel, the muscle;
der Fasan, the pheasant;	der Präfect, the prefect;
der Hapaun, the capon;	der Psalm, the psalm;
der Impost, the impost;	der Rubin, the ruby.
der Consul, the consul.	

c) Words, especially names of persons, derived from the Latin or Greek, ending in **at, ant, ent, it, ast, ist, ost, et, it, ot, log, soph, nom, arch** etc., are declined according to the second declension. Examples:

Der Prälat, the prelate; der Protestant, the protestant; der Student, the student; der Katholik, the catholic; der Enthusiast, the enthusiast; der Jurist, the lawyer.

2) Foreign Substantives of the Neuter Gender.

a) Foreign substantives of the neuter gender ending in **ium** or **um** take **s** in the genitive singular and in the plural they change the terminations **ium** and **um** into **ien** or **en** respectively. Examples:

Das Studium, gen. des Studiums, pl. die Studien;
das Individuum, gen. des Individuums, pl. die Individuen.

b) Foreign substantives that originally had the terminations **ium** or **um** take **s** in the genitive singular, and form their plural by adding **ien** or **en** respectively to the singular. Examples:

Das Prinzip, gen. des Prinzips, pl. die Prinzipien;
das Verb, gen. des Verbs, pl. die Verben.

c) Foreign substantives of the neuter gender ending in **il** or **al** take **s** in the genitive singular, and form their plural by adding **ten** to the singular. Examples:

Das Fossil, gen. des Fossils, pl. die Fossilien; das Capital, gen. des Capitals, pl. die Capitallen.

The following neuters take **s** in the genitive singular and **en** in the plural: das Insekt, das Pronom, das Statut.

Foreign substantives taken from other modern languages and preserving their original form take **s** in the genitive singular and in *all* cases in the plural. Examples:

Der Lord, gen. des Lords, pl. die Lords; der Pair, gen. des Pairs, pl. die Pairs.

A few foreign substantives are declined regularly in the singular and take **er** in the plural: Das Hospital (das Spital), the hospital; das Regiment, the regiment; pl. die Hospitaler etc.

Foreign substantives of the feminine gender, and those of the masculine and neuter genders not referred to in the above rules, are declined regularly.

Declension of Proper Names of Persons.

Proper names of persons are invariable when they are preceded by the definite article, except when in the genitive case they are preceded by an article and adjective and are followed by the word that governs the case. Examples:

Die Eroberungen des großen Karl; but, des großen Karls Eroberungen.

When *not* preceded by the article they are declined according to the following rules.

Masculine names ending in **s**, **ß**, **x**, **z** or **sch** take **ens** in the genitive singular and generally **en** in the dative. Examples:

Franz, gen. Franz**ens**, dat. Franz(**en**); Max, gen. Max**ens**, dat. Max(**en**).

Masculine names *not* ending in **s**, **ß**, **x**, **z** or **sch** take **s** in the genitive singular. Examples:

Friedrich, gen. Friedrich**s**; Karl, gen. Karl**s**.

Foreign names ending in **s**, **ß**, **x**, **sch** or **z** can only be declined with the article, and their terminations remain unchanged. Examples:

Sofrates, gen. des Sofrates, dat. dem Sofrates, acc. (den) Sofrates.

Names of females take **s** in the genitive singular. Examples:

Elisabeth, gen. Elisabeth**s**.

Names of females ending in **e** take **ns** in the genitive singular and sometimes **n** in the dative and accusative. Examples:

Amalie, gen. Amalien**s**, dat. Amalien, acc. Amalien.

If a title is placed before the proper name the title alone is declined. Example: Die Eroberungen des Kaisers Karl. In the genitive case, however, when followed by the word governing that case and not preceded by an article, the proper name is declined and not the title. Example: Kaiser Karl**s** Eroberungen.

Proper names of persons form their plural like common nouns with the exception of the masculine names ending in **a**, **e**, **i** which remain unchanged. Examples:

Es gibt nicht viele Mozarte, there are not many Mozarts (i. e. men like Mozart); die Heinriche; die Sophien; wie viele Götze gibt es jetzt?

In speaking of the members of the same family, we often form the plural of the family-name by adding **s** or apostrophe **s**. Example:

Wir waren gestern bei Baumanns, we were yesterday at the Baumanns'. Die Schmidts sind abgereist, the Schmidts have left.

Proper names of countries and places not ending in **s**, **ß**, **x**, **sch** or **z** form their genitive by adding **s**. Examples:

Mannheim, gen. Mannheims;
England, gen. Englands.

In all other cases they must be placed in apposition to a common noun. Examples:

Diese Privilegien wurden **der Stadt** Frankfurt gewährt.

Names of places etc. ending in **s**, **ß**, **x**, **sch** or **z** are placed in apposition to a common noun in every case, as they cannot take **s** in the genitive. Examples:

Die Festungswerke **der Stadt** Mainz, the fortifications of Mayence; die Straßen **der Stadt** Paris, the streets of Paris.

If the name of a place is preceded by a preposition a common noun is not required, as the preposition sufficiently indicates the case. Example:

Nach Paris, to Paris.

The Gender of Substantives.

The grammatical gender of persons is the same as their natural sex. Exceptions:

Das Weib, the woman; **das Weibchen**, the wench;
das Frauenzimmer, the woman; **die Mannsperſon**, the male person.

All diminutives (in **lein** and **chen**) though formed from the names of persons are of the neuter gender. Examples:

Das Knäblein, the little boy; **das Fräulein**, the young lady. **Das Mädchen**, the girl, belongs to the same class.

The following words have but one gender: **Die Perſon**, the person, **die Waife**, the orphan, **das Kind**, the child.

Compounds take the gender of the last component. Examples:

Die Mannsperſon, the male person; **das Frauenzimmer**, the woman.

Exceptions: **der Muth**, courage, mood, is masculine, but the following substantives compounded with **Muth** are feminine:

Die Anmuth , grace;	die Sanftmuth , gentleness;
die Demuth , humility;	die Schwermuth , melan-
die Großmuth , generosity;	choly;
die Langmuth , forbearance;	die Wehmuth , sorrowful-
	ness;

die Woche , the week;	but der Mittwoch , Wed-
	nesday;
das Wort , the word;	die Antwort , the answer;

die Wurst, the sausage; **der** Hanswurst, the jack-pudding;
die Schen, shyness; **der** Abscheu, the aversion;
der Theil, the part; **das** Gegentheil, the contrary.
 and generally **das** Vordertheil, **das** Hintertheil.

The names of places are of the neuter gender, though their last component be of a different gender. Examples:

die Burg, but **das** feste Straßburg,
der Berg, but **das** schöne Heibelberg.

Masculine are:

The names of seasons, months and days, except **das** Jahr, the year, and its compounds: **das** Frühjahr, spring, etc.

Feminine are:

Most names of rivers; there are however many exceptions to this rule. The following are masculine: **der** Rhein, **der** Neckar, **der** Main &c.

Neuter are:

- 1) All names of places, except **der** Haag.
- 2) Names of countries, except:

Die Krim, the Crimea;	die Pfalz, the Palatinate;
die Lausitz, Lusatia;	die Schweiz, Switzerland;
die Levante, the Levant;	die Türkei, Turkey;
die Mark, the march;	die Wetterau, Wetterau.
die Moldau, Moldavia;	

Those compounded with (**der**) Gau are also excepted; they take the gender of the last component. Examples: **der** Rheingau, **der** Breisgau.

3) All words that are not substantives, but are used as such. Except adjectives and participles, which, *in referring to persons*, take the gender according to sex of the person. Examples:

Das Wenn und das Aber, the if and the but; das A und das B, the A and the B. Das Schreiben (infinitive), the writing; das Schöne und das Große, the beautiful and the great; but: Eine Deutsche, a German (woman). Der Glückliche, the happy man; die Glückliche, the happy woman; der Vorsitzende, the president.

The gender of substantives is determined by their *form* in the following cases. Of the masculine gender are:

1) Substantives ending in **ing, ling, ig, sam**.

Exception: das Messing, brass.

2) Most substantives ending in **el, en, er**. But there are so many exceptions to this rule as to render it of little practical use.

Of the feminine gender are:

Substantives ending in **heit, leit, schaft, ung, ei, in, end, e**.

Exceptions:

in **schaft**: das Petschaft, the seal;

in **ung**: der Hornung, February;

in **ei**: das Blei, lead, der Brei, pap, das Ei, the egg;

in **end**: der Abend, evening; das Elend, misery;

in **e**:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a) Der Affe, ape; | der Drache, dragon; |
| der Buchstabe, letter | der Funke, spark; |
| of the alphabet; | der Falke, falcon; |

der Friede, peace;	der Name, name;
der Glaube, faith;	der Rabe, raven;
der Göze, idol;	der Same, seed;
der Haufe, heap;	der Schade, injury;
der Hase, hare;	der Weihe, the kite;
der Löwe, lion;	der Wille, will.
der Käse, cheese;	

- b) All names of male persons as: der Erbe, the heir;
der Bube, the boy, etc.
- c) All substantives with the augment **ge**; these will be found under the following rules.

Of the neuter gender are:

Substantives ending in **den, lein, sal, sel, niß, thum**, and those with the augment **ge**.

Exceptions:

in **sal**: die Drangsal (or das Drangsal), calamity;
die Mühfal (or das Mühfal) misery; die
Trübsal, tribulation;

in **sel**: der Stöpsel, the stopper;

in **niß**:

Die Bedrängniß, distress;	die Fäulniß, putrefaction;
die Befugniß, authority;	die Finsterniß, darkness;
die Bekümmerniß, affliction;	die Kenntniß, knowledge;
die Besorgniß, apprehen- sion;	die Verdammniß, condem- nation;
die Betrübniß, sorrow;	die (or das) Verderbniß, corruption;
die Bewandniß, condition;	die (or das) Verschümmniß, neglect;
die Erkenntniß, knowledge;	die Wildniß, the wilderness;
die Empfängniß, conception;	
die Erlaubniß, permission;	
die Ersparniß, savings;	

in **thum**:

Der Irrthum, error;	der (or das) Wächsthum,
der Reichthum, riches;	growth.

The following substantives with the augment **ge** are masculine:

Der Gebrauch, usage;	der Geruch, smell;
der Gedante, thought;	der Gesang, singing;
der Gefallen, favour;	der Geschmack, taste;
der Gemahl, husband;	der Gestank, stink;
der Gehalt, contents;	der Gevatter, gossip;
der Genuß, enjoyment;	der Gewinn, gain.

The following substantives with the augment **ge** are feminine:

die Gebärde, mien;	die Geschichte, history;
die Gebühr, propriety;	die Geschwulst, swelling;
die Geburt, birth;	die Gestalt, form;
die Geduld, patience;	die Gewähr, grant, gua-
die Gefahr, danger;	rantee;
die Gemeinde, parish;	die Gewalt, power.
die Genüge, sufficiency;	

Most foreign substantives have preserved their original gender, but this rule is subject to many exceptions.

The following substantives have two genders with a different signification for each:

Der Band, the volume,	das Band, the ribbon.
der Bauer, the countryman,	das Bauer, the birdcage.
der Buckel, the humpback,	die Buckel, the buckle.
der Bulle, the bull (animal),	die Bulle, the papal bull.
der Bund, the alliance,	das Bund, the bundle.

der Chor, the chorus,
 der Erbe, the heir,
 die Erkenntniß, the know-
 ledge,

der Gehalt, the contents,
 der Geißel, the hostage,

das } Gift, the poison,
 der }

der Harz, the Harz moun-
 tains,

der Heide, the pagan,

der Hut, the hat,

der Kiefer, the jaw,

der Kunde, the customer,

der Legat, the papal legate,

der Leiter, the conductor,

der Lohn, the reward,

der Mangel, the want,

die Mandel, the almond,

die Mark, the mark (pro-
 vince),

der Marsch, the march,

der Mast, the mast of a
 ship,

der Messer, the measurer,

der Mensch, the man,

der Onkel, the uncle,

der Ort, the place,

der Reis, the rice,

der Schenke, the butler,

der Schild, the shield,

der See, the lake,

das Chor, the choir.

das Erbe, the inheritance.

das Erkenntniß, the legal
 sentence.

das Gehalt, the salary.

die Geißel, the scourge.

die Gift, the marriage-
 portion.

das Harz, the resin.

die Heide, the heath.

die Hut, the guard.

die Kiefer, the pine-tree.

die Kunde, the intelli-
 gence.

das Legat, the legacy.

die Leiter, the ladder.

das Lohn, the wages.

die Mangel, the mangle.

das Mandel, a number of
 fifteen.

das Mark, the marrow.

die Marsch, the marsh.

die Mast, the fattening
 (of cattle).

das Messer, the knife.

das Mensch, the wench.

die Onkel, the awn.

das Ort, the awl.

das Reis, the twig.

die Schenke, the ale-house.

das Schild, signboard.

die See, the sea.

der Sprosse, the sprout, shoot,	die Sprosse, the round of a ladder.
die Steuer, the tax,	das Steuer, the rudder.
der Stift, the peg,	das Stift, the ecclesiastical foundation.
der Theil, the part,	das Theil, the share.
der Thor, the fool,	das Thor, the gate.
der Verdienst, the profit,	das Verdienst, the merit.
die Wehr, the defence,	das Wehr, the dam, weir.
der Weihe, the kite,	die Weihe, the consecration.

Adjectives.

Adjectives may be used either as predicates or as attributes.

If a quality is asserted of a person or thing by means of the verbs *sein*, to be, *werden*, to become, or *bleiben*, to remain, together with an adjective, the adjective is used as a predicate.

An adjective used as a predicate remains unchanged, but when preceded by an article it is always declined.
Examples :

Der Vater ist gut, the father is good; die Mutter ist gut, the mother is good; das Kind ist gut, the child is good. Der Baum wird grün, the tree is getting green; die Wiesen werden grün, the meadows are getting green. Er bleibt ruhig, he remains quiet; sie bleibt ruhig, she remains quiet. Dieser Weg ist der beste, this way is the best.

If the adjective is not joined to the substantive by one of the verbs *sein*, *werden* or *bleiben*, it is used attributively.

An adjective used attributively agrees with the substantive in gender, number and case. Examples:

Guter Wein; die gute Frau; ein gutes Kind.

An adjective used attributively can be declined according to three different forms.

Declensions of Adjectives.

First Form.

Adjectives follow this form of declension when they are not *preceded by any article pronoun or numeral*. They are then inflected in the following manner:

Table of the terminations in the first form:

SINGULAR.			PLURAL all three genders.
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	
N. er	e	eß	e
G. eß (en)	er	eß (en)	er
D. em	er	em	en
A. en	e	eß	e

From this table it will be seen that when an adjective follows the first form, it has in every case the same final letter as the corresponding case of the definite article. Examples:

SINGULAR.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
N. Schöner Garten,	Schöne Blume,
G. schönes Gartens,	schöner Blume,
D. schönem Garten,	schöner Blume,
A. schönen Garten,	schöne Blume,

Neuter.

N. **Schönes** Kind,
 G. **schönes** Kindes,
 D. **schönem** Kinde,
 A. **schönes** Kind.

PLURAL.

*Masculine.**Feminine.*

N. schöne Gärten,	schöne Blumen,
G. schöner Gärten,	schöner Blumen,
D. schönen Gärten,	schönen Blumen,
A. schöne Gärten,	schöne Blumen.

Neuter.

N. **schöne** Kinder,
 G. **schöner** Kinder,
 D. **schönen** Kindern,
 A. **schöne** Kinder.

In the genitive singular of the masculine and neuter genders the termination **en** is now mostly used instead of **es**, if the substantive takes **s** or **es**. Example: **Schönen** Gartens instead of **schönes** Gartens.

Second Form.

Adjectives are declined after this form when they are preceded by the *definite article* or any pronoun or numeral *declined like the definite article* (i. e. any pronoun or numeral that ends in **r** in the masculine, **c** in the feminine, and **s** in the neuter of the nominative singular).

When an adjective is declined after this form it ends in **e** in the nominative singular of all three genders and in the accusative singular of the feminine and neuter; all other cases, singular as well as plural, end in **en**. Examples:

SINGULAR.

*Masculine.**Feminine.*

N. Der schöne Garten,	Die schöne Blume,
G. des schönen Gartens,	der schönen Blume,
D. dem schönen Garten,	der schönen Blume,
A. den schönen Garten,	die schöne Blume,

Neuter.

N. Das schöne Kind,
G. des schönen Kindes,
D. dem schönen Kinde,
A. das schöne Kind.

PLURAL.

*Masculine.**Feminine.*

N. die schönen Gärten,	die schönen Blumen,
G. der schönen Gärten,	der schönen Blumen,
D. den schönen Gärten,	den schönen Blumen,
A. die schönen Gärten,	die schönen Blumen,

Neuter.

N. die schönen Kinder,
G. der schönen Kinder,
D. den schönen Kindern,
A. die schönen Kinder.

Third Form.

Adjectives are declined after this form when they are preceded by the *indefinite article* or any pronoun or numeral *declined like the indefinite article* (i. e. any pronoun or numeral whose nominative singular neuter is like the nominative singular masculine).

When an adjective is declined after this form it takes in the nominative singular of all three genders,

and in the accusative of the feminine and neuter, the same terminations as in the first form; all other cases, singular as well as plural, end in **en**. Examples:

SINGULAR.

*Masculine.**Feminine.*

N. Mein schöner Garten,	Meine schöne Blume,
G. meines schönen Gartens,	meiner schönen Blume,
D. meinem schönen Garten,	meiner schönen Blume,
A. meinen schönen Garten,	meine schöne Blume,

Neuter.

N. Mein schönes Kind,
G. meines schönen Kindes,
D. meinem schönen Kinde,
A. mein schönes Kind.

PLURAL.

*Masculine.**Feminine.*

N. meine schönen Gärten,	meine schönen Blumen,
G. meiner schönen Gärten,	meiner schönen Blumen,
D. meinen schönen Gärten,	meinen schönen Blumen,
A. meine schönen Gärten.	meine schönen Blumen.

Neuter.

N. meine schönen Kinder,
G. meiner schönen Kinder,
D. meinen schönen Kindern,
A. meine schönen Kinder.

In the nominative and accusative of the first and third forms the inflectional termination is sometimes dropped. Examples:

Sollte Mohamed ein günstiger (günstigeres) Urtheil verdienen? (Rottsch), should Mahomed deserve a more favourable judgment? Ein gut (gutes) Glas Wein, a good glass of wine.

Adjectives ending in **el** or **er**, when inflected, generally lose either the **e** before the **l** or **r**, or the **e** in the inflectional termination. Examples:

Edel, ein **edler** Mann, a noble man.

bitter, mit **bitterm** Schmerze, with bitter grief.

Adjectives ending in **en** frequently drop the **e** before the **n**, but they can never drop the **e** in the inflectional ending. Example:

Bescheiden, ein bescheidener Knabe, a modest boy.

The adjectives **ganz** and **halb**, when not preceded by an article, remain unchanged before the names of places and countries. Example:

Ganz Spanien vergöttert seine Königin (Schiller), all Spain idolizes its Queen.

When preceded by an article the adjectives **ganz** and **halb** are declined in the ordinary way. Example:

Die ganze Schweiz, the whole of Switzerland.

Adjectives in **er**, formed from the names of places, are not declinable. Example:

Die frankfurter Soldaten, the Frankfort soldiers.

The adjective **hoch** changes the **ch** into **h** whenever a letter is added to it. Example:

Der hohe Berg, the high mountain.

Adjectives preceded by one of the following words take **e** in the nominative and accusative plural: andere, other; einige, some; etliche, some; mehrere, several; solche, such; viele, many; welche, which; wenige, few. Examples:

Einige schöne Häuser, some beautiful houses. Viele große Männer, many great men.

Adjectives preceded by the personal pronouns **ich**, **du**, **wir**, may be declined either after the first or after the third form. Example:

Dir **kleinem** Knaben or dir **kleinen** Knaben, to thee, little boy.

Adjectives preceded by the personal pronoun **ihr** may form their plural in **e** or in **en**. Examples:

Ihr **große** Männer, or Ihr **großen** Männer, you great men.

Participles are declined like adjectives. Examples:

Ein **gedrucktes** Buch, a printed book. Das **kochende** Wasser, the boiling water.

Participles present cannot be used as predicates, except those which have been received into the language as adjectives, such as:

ansteckend, contagious;	glänzend, brilliant;
ausdauernd, durable;	reizend, charming;
bedeutend, significant;	vorherrschend, predominant;
bezaubernd, enchanting;	wüthend, furious,
empörend, revolting;	and some others.

Adjectives denoting colour can be used substantively, without taking any ending in the nominative singular; they take **s** in the genitive singular, but they do not change in the dative and accusative and they have no plural. Examples:

Das **Blau**, the blue; das **Grün**, the green, etc. All other adjectives used substantively are declined like adjectives.

Some adjectives can only be used as predicates: *abhold*, averse; *angst*, anxious; *bereit*, ready; *feind*, hostile; *gar*, sufficiently cooked; *eingedenk*, mindful; *getrost*, comforted; *gegenwärtig*, aware; *gram*, angry; *habhaft*, possessing; *irre*, wrong; *fund*, known; *noth*, needful; *quitt*, quits, even; *theilhaft*, participating; *verlufftig*, having forfeited.

Comparison of Adjectives.

The simple comparative is formed by adding *er* to the positive (only *r* if the adjective ends in *e*).

The simple comparative is used when we wish to ascribe a quality to one person or thing in a higher degree than to another. Examples:

Dieser Apfel ist *schöner* als jener.

Jener Knabe ist *kleiner* als mein Bruder.

The compound comparative is formed by placing *mehr*, more, before the positive.

The compound comparative is used, if one quality is ascribed to a person or thing in a higher degree than an other quality. Examples:

Dieser Knabe ist *mehr* faul als bumm, this boy is more idle than stupid. Diese Dame ist *mehr* lebenswürdig als schön, this lady is more amiable than beautiful.

Most monosyllables modify their radical vowels *a*, *o* or *u* (but *not au*) in the simple comparative and superlative. Examples:

arm, poor, *ärmer*, poorer, *ärmst*, poorest;

jung, young, *jünger*, younger, *jüngst*, youngest.

The following adjectives do not modify the vowel:

barſch, harsh;	platt, flat;
brav, brave;	plump, clumsy;
bunt, variegated;	raſch, quick;
bumpf, dull (of sound);	roh, raw;
faſt, fallow;	rund, round;
faß, pale;	ſacht, slow, gentle;
faſch, false;	ſanft, soft;
ſach, flat;	ſatt, satiated;
ſroh, joyful;	ſchlaff, slack;
glatt, smooth;	ſchlant, slender;
hohl, hollow;	ſchroff, rugged;
hoß, favourable;	ſtarr, stiff;
kaß, bald;	ſtolz, proud;
ſarg, stingy;	ſtraß, tight;
ſnapp, tight;	ſtumpf, blunt;
ſahm, lame;	toll, mad;
laß, tired;	voll, full;
matt, wearied;	waßr, true;
morſch, rotten;	zahm, tame.
naß, naked;	

The following adjectives are used both with and without modification of the vowel:

bange, afraid;	klar, clear;
blaß, pale;	naß, wet;
fromm, pious;	zart, tender.
geſund, healthy;	

The conjunction *than* after a comparative is expressed by **als**; and *as* — *as* is rendered by **ſo** — **wie**.
Examples:

He is *as* strong *as* you, er iſt **ſo** ſtark **wie** du.

He is stronger *than* I, er iſt ſtärker **als** ich.

The — the (before comparatives) is expressed by **je — desto**. Example:

The more, the better, **je mehr, desto besser**.

All the (before a comparative) is expressed by **um so**. Example: *All the more*, **um so mehr**.

The relative superlative is formed by adding **st** to the positive (**est** if the positive ends in **d, t, s, ß, sch** or **z**).

The relative superlative ascribes to a person or thing a quality in the highest degree as compared with other persons or things. Examples:

Karl ist der fleißigste Knabe in der Schule, Charles is the most diligent boy in the school. Caroline ist ihr jüngstes Kind, Caroline is her youngest child.

The absolute superlative is formed by placing the adverbs **sehr**, very; **höchst**, most; **äußerst**, extremely, etc., before the positive.

The absolute superlative ascribes to a person or thing a quality in a very high degree without comparing such person or thing with any other. Examples:

Karl ist ein sehr fleißiger Knabe, Charles is a very diligent boy. Dieser Professor ist ein höchst gelehrter Mann, this professor is a most learned man.

When the relative superlative is used adverbially, it is expressed in German by **am** (at the) before the superlative which must then end in **en**. Examples:

Dieser Schüler schreibt **am** schlechtesten, this pupil writes worst. Jener Knabe liest **am** besten, that boy reads best.

The following adjectives form the comparative and superlative irregularly:

<i>Comparative.</i>		<i>Superlative.</i>
Gut, good;	besser,	best.
Viel, much;	mehr,	meist.
Hoch, high;	höher,	höchst.
Nähe, near;	näher,	nächst.
Wenig, little;	weniger or minder,	wenigst or mindest.

Groß contracts größest, in the superlative, into größt.

From the two superlatives der erste, the first, and der letzte, the last, are formed two comparatives; der erstere, the former, and der letztere, the latter.

Participles admit only of the *compound* comparative and superlative formed with mehr and am meisten; except those few that have been received into the language as adjectives, such as: anstehend, contagious; glänzend, brilliant, etc.

Numerals.

Cardinal Numerals.

1 eins (ein, eine, ein),	13 dreizehn,
2 zwei,	14 vierzehn,
3 drei,	15 fünfzehn,
4 vier,	16 sechzehn,
5 fünf,	17 siebenzehn (or siebzehn),
6 sechs,	18 achtzehn,
7 sieben,	19 neunzehn,
8 acht,	20 zwanzig,
9 neun,	21 ein und zwanzig,
10 zehn,	22 zwei und zwanzig,
11 elf,	23 drei und zwanzig,
12 zwölf,	24 vier und zwanzig,

25 fünf und zwanzig,	103 hundert und drei, &c.
26 sechs und zwanzig,	120 hundert und zwanzig,
27 sieben und zwanzig,	121 hundert ein und zwanzig, &c.
28 acht und zwanzig,	
29 neun und zwanzig,	200 zweihundert,
30 dreißig,	300 dreihundert,
40 vierzig	400 vierhundert,
50 fünfzig,	500 fünfhundert,
60 sechzig,	600 sechshundert, &c.
70 siebenzig (or siebzig),	1000 tausend,
80 achtzig,	2000 zweitausend,
90 neunzig,	3000 dreitausend,
100 hundert,	4000 viertausend,
101 hundert und eins,	5000 fünftausend, &c.
102 hundert und zwei,	10,000 zehntausend,
	100,000 hunderttausend,
	500,000 fünfhunderttausend,
	1,000,000 eine Million,
	2,000,000 zwei Millionen,
	3,000,000 drei Millionen,

Ein, eine, ein, is the only cardinal numeral that has a complete declension. Used adjectively it is declined like the indefinite article, when it is not preceded by an article or pronoun; but used substantively, or preceded by an article or pronoun, it is declined like other adjectives. Examples:

Der **eine** Sohn, the one son; die **eine** Tochter, the one daughter; das **eine** Kind, the one child. Mein **einer** Sohn, my one son; meine **eine** Tochter, my one daughter; mein **eines** Kind, my one child; meines **einen** Sohnes, of my one son, etc.

Ein is however indeclinable, when it is used with another numeral. Example:

Mit **ein** hundert **ein** und dreißig Mann, with one hundred and thirty-one men.

Zwei and **drei** when not preceded by any word indicating the case, are declined in the genitive and dative like adjectives of the first form (i. e. they take **er** in the genitive and **en** in the dative); *before a substantive* however the dative remains generally unaltered.

Du verlangst drei Mitarbeiter, die Hilfe **zweier** sollte dir genügen, you are asking for three assistants, the help of two ought to suffice you. Der Tod **zweier** Freunde, the death of two friends. Er ist der Diener **dreier** Herren, he is the servant of three gentlemen. Er hat es schon **dreien** mitgeteilt, he has already communicated it to three. Er hat es schon **drei** Personen mitgeteilt, he has already communicated it to three persons. Der Tod **der zwei** Freunde, the death of the two friends. Er ist der Diener **dieser drei** Herren, he is the servant of these three gentlemen.

All other cardinal numerals, with the exception of those ending in **n**, take **en** in the dative, when used without a substantive. Examples:

Auf allen **Vieren** kriechen, to crawl on all fours. Es mit **Zwanzigen** aufnehmen, to make a stand against twenty.

Cardinal numerals in German can be used substantively in different ways:

1) In a kind of adjectival signification, the substantive being borne in mind but not expressed. In

this case the numeral takes generally **e** in the nominative, genitive and accusative, the dative takes **en**.
Examples :

Alle Viere, all fours (feet); **Neune werfen**, to throw nine (nine-pins).

2) As real substantives to denote ciphers or numbers in the abstract. In this case the cardinal numerals are treated as substantives of the feminine gender, (i. e. they remain unchanged in the singular and take **en** in all cases in the plural). **Examples :**

Die Eins, the (cipher or number) one; **die Vier**; **die Sechs**; **die Neun**; plural: **die Einsen**; **die Vierer**; **die Sechsen**.

3) **Hundert** and **Tausend** used as substantives are of the neuter gender, and are declined after the third declension (i. e. they take **s** in the genitive singular and **e** in the plural).

Million is a substantive of the feminine gender and is consequently declined after the fourth declension.

Beide is used when, in speaking of persons or things, *the number of which is known to be two*, we wish to assert that not only the one but also the other is meant. **Examples :**

Beide Brüder sind krank, both the brothers are ill. **Er hat beide Beine verloren**, he has lost both legs.

Beide is declined like any other adjective. It can also be used in the singular as a neuter substantive, without an article, and is then declined like an adjective of the first form.

From the cardinal numerals are frequently formed substantives in **er** and **ing**. **Examples :**

Ein **Achtziger**, a man eighty years old; ein **Sechser**, a coin of the value of six kreutzer; **Achtundsechziger**, wine of the year 1868; der **Bierling**, the groat, quarter.

Ordinal Numerals.

Ordinal numerals are formed from the cardinals by adding **te** up to nineteen and **ste** to all the rest. Exceptions:

Der **erste**, the first; der **britte**, the third; der **achte** (only one **t**), the eighth.

Der erste , the first;	der siebente , (siebte) the
der zweite , the second;	seventh;
der britte , the third;	der achte , the eighth;
der vierte , the fourth;	der neunte , the ninth;
der fünfte , the fifth;	der zehnte , the tenth;
der sechste , the sixth;	der elfte , the eleventh;
	der zwölfte , the twelfth;

der **dreizehnte**, the thirteenth;
 der **vierzehnte**, the fourteenth;
 der **fünfzehnte**, the fifteenth;
 der **sechzehnte**, the sixteenth;
 der **siebenzehnte**, the seventeenth;
 der **achtzehnte**, the eighteenth;
 der **neunzehnte**, the nineteenth;
 der **zwanzigste**, the twentieth;
 der **ein und zwanzigste**, the twenty-first;
 der **zwei und zwanzigste**, the twenty-second;
 der **drei und zwanzigste**, the twenty-third;
 der **vier und zwanzigste**, the twenty-fourth; &c.
 der **dreißigste**, the thirtieth.

In speaking of the day of the month the ordinal numerals are used as *adjectives*:

der erste Januar, the first of January;
des ersten Januars, of the first of January; &c.

The ordinal numerals after the names of sovereigns must be in the same case as the names of the sovereigns. Examples:

- N. Karl der Erste, Charles the First;
- G. Karls des Ersten, of Charles the First;
- D. Karl dem Ersten, to Charles the First;
- A. Karl den Ersten, Charles the First.

Der **Andere** signified formerly *the second*; it is now only used in the sense of *the other*, in speaking of two persons or things. Examples:

Der Eine weint, der Andere lacht, the one is crying and the other is laughing. Sometimes **ander** is used in the sense of *different*. Examples:

Er ist **anderer** Meinung, he is of a different opinion.
Er macht es auf **andere** Weise, he does it in a different way.

Another in the sense of *one more* is expressed by **noch ein**. Examples:

Another cup of tea, **noch eine** Tasse Thee; eine **andere** Tasse Thee signifies a different cup of tea.

The other day is expressed in German by **neulich**; **den andern Tag** signifies the *next day*.

Einer and **ander** are often contracted into **einander**, which signifies one another, each other.

Distinctive Numerals

are formed from the ordinal numerals by adding **ens**.
Examples:

Erstens, in the first place (firstly),
zweitens, in the second place (secondly), &c.

Distributive Numerals

are expressed in German by placing **je** before the cardinal numerals, or else by repeating the cardinal number after the conjunction **und**. Examples:

Je zwei, or zwei **und** zwei, two and two; **je** drei, or drei **und** drei, three and three, &c.

Variative Numerals

are formed by adding **lei** (**lei**, kind, is quite obsolete) to the genitive of the cardinal numerals. Examples:

Einerlei, of one kind;
Zweierlei, of two kinds, &c.

Several of the indefinite numerals can also take the affix **lei**. Examples:

Allelei, of all kinds;
keinerlei, of no kind, in no wise;
mancherlei, of many, various kinds;
mehrerlei, of several kinds.

Fractional Numbers

are expressed by a contraction of the ordinal numerals and the substantive **Theil**. Examples:

Das Drittel, the third part;
das Viertel, the fourth part, &c.

These numerals are substantives of the neuter gender and are declined after the first declension.

Instead of **das Zweifel** the adjective **halb** is used; this adjective cannot be followed by the article as in English. Examples:

Eine **halbe Birne**, half a pear; die **halbe Straße**, half the street.

Multiplicative Numerals

are formed from the cardinal numerals by affixing **fach** or **fältig** to these. They are declined like adjectives. Examples:

Einfach or **einfältig**, simple;

zweifach (**zwiefach**) or **zweifältig**, twofold;

dreifach or **dreifältig**, threefold, etc.

Einfältig is however only used now in the sense of silly.

Reiterative Numerals

are formed by affixing **mal** to the cardinal numerals. The numerals thus formed are adverbs, but adjectives can be derived from these by adding **ig**. Examples:

Einmal, once; **mehrmal**, several times;

zweimal, twice; **vielmals**, often times;

dreimal, thrice; **manchmal**, many a time, etc.

From these are derived the adjectives **einmalig**, **zweimalig**, **dreimalig** &c.

Dimidiative Numerals

are compounds of the ordinal numerals and the adjective **halb**. They are not declinable. Examples:

Drittelhalb, two and a half,
 viertelhalb, three and a half,
 fünftelhalb, four and a half, etc.

It will easily be understood that *brittelhalb* means two and the third only half.

Instead of *zweitelhalb* we always use *anderthalb*.

Indefinite Numerals.

<i>Alle,</i>	}	all,
<i>ſämmtlich,</i>		
<i>geſammt,</i>	}	the whole,
<i>ganz,</i>		
<i>jeder,</i>	}	every, each;
<i>jedweder,</i>		
<i>jegli cher,</i>	}	some;
<i>mancher,</i>		
<i>manche,</i>	}	some;
<i>einige,</i>		
<i>etliche,</i>	}	no, not any;
<i>kein,</i>		
<i>etwas,</i>	}	some, something;
<i>viel,</i>		
<i>mehr,</i>	}	much;
<i>genug,</i>		
<i>mehr,</i>	}	more;
<i>genug,</i>		
<i>genug,</i>	}	enough;
<i>genug,</i>		

Alle, alle, alles, all, is declined like an adjective. Examples:

Er hat **allen** Muth verloren, he has lost all courage. **Alle** Schüler ſind in dem Zimmer, all the pupils are in the room. **Alle** remains generally unchanged when followed by a possessive or a demonstrative adjective. Examples:

All sein Geld, all his money. **All** diese Mühe, all this trouble.

Jeder, jeglicher, jedweder, are likewise declined like adjectives. Examples:

Dieses ist eines **jeden** Pflicht, this is the duty of (each) every one. Denkt ihr, er habe **jedwem** stillen Erdenglück entsagt? (Schiller). Do you think he has renounced every quiet earthly happiness?

Sämmtlich, gesammt, mancher, einige, etliche, are all declined like adjectives. The singular of **einige** is also used before abstract nouns; as **einiges** Geld. **Mancher** always drops its inflectional ending when followed by the indefinite article and sometimes when followed by an adjective. Examples:

Manch ein Mann, many a man. Manch gülden Gewand, many a golden garment.

Viel and **wenig** remain generally unchanged; as: **Viel** Geld, much money; **wenig** Arbeit, little work.

Kein, no, is declined like the indefinite article. When used *substantively* it is declined like an adjective of the first form. Er hat **kein** Buch, he has no book. **Keiner** von Ihren Freunden ist hier gewesen, none of your friends has been here.

The comparatives **mehr**, more, and **weniger**, less, fewer, are indeclinable. **Mehrere** is only used in the sense of several. The superlatives **die wenigsten** and **die meisten** are never used without the article.

Pronouns.

Personal Pronouns.

First Person.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. Ich, I;	wir, we;
G. meiner (or mein), of me;	unſer, of us;
D. mir, to me;	unſ, to us;
A. mich, me;	unſ, us.

Second Person.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. Du, thou;	ihr, you;
G. deiner (or dein), of thee;	euer, of you;
D. dir, to thee;	euch, to you;
A. dich, thee;	euch, you.

Third Person.

SINGULAR.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
N. Er, he;	ſie, she;
G. ſeiner (or ſein), of him;	ihrer, of her;
D. ihm, to him;	ihr, to her;
A. ihn, him;	ſie, her;

Neuter.

N. eſ, it;	D. ihm, to it;
G. ſeiner (or ſein), of it;	A. eſ, it;

PLURAL

(for all three genders).

ſie, they; Sie, you;	ihnen, to them; Ihnen, to
ihrer, of them; Ihrer, of	you;
you;	ſie, them; Sie, you.

In addressing a child, an intimate friend or a relation, the *second person singular* (**du hast**) is used in German.

In addressing more than one of the above mentioned (i. e. children, friends, relations), the *second person plural* (**ihr habt**) is used.

In addressing any other person or persons the third person plural (**Sie haben**) is used. **Sie** must then be written with a capital letter.

In speaking of inanimate objects the genitive and dative of **es** are not used in German, **dessen** or **desselben** and **dem** or **demselben** supply their places. Examples:

Ich erinnere mich **dessen** nicht, I do not remember it. Ich habe **dem** ein Ende gemacht, I have put a stop to it.

When the pronoun *it* in English does not refer to an animate object and is preceded by a preposition, it must be translated into German either by the demonstrative pronoun **derselbe**, **dieselbe**, **daselbe**, or by the demonstrative adverb **da** with the preposition affixed. Examples:

Ich bin **damit** (or mit demselben) zufrieden, I am satisfied with it. Er gab nicht viel **dafür** (or für daselbe), he did not give much for it.

An **r** is inserted between the demonstrative adverb **da** and the preposition, if the latter begins with a vowel. Examples:

Ich habe mich **darauf** verlassen, I relied upon it.

The personal pronouns in German are also used as reflective pronouns, except in the dative and accusative of the third person (of all three genders, singular and plural) which are expressed by **sich**.
Examples:

Ich schmeichle mir ,	(dat.)	I flatter myself;
du schmeichelst dir ,	"	thou flatterest thyself;
er schmeichelt sich ,	"	he flatters himself;
wir schmeicheln uns ,	"	we flatter ourselves;
ihr schmeichelt euch ,	"	you flatter yourselves;
sie schmeicheln sich ,	"	they flatter themselves.

Ich wehre mich ,	(acc.)	I defend myself;
du wehrst dich ,	"	thou defendest thyself;
er wehrt sich ,	"	he defends himself;
wir wehren uns ,	"	we defend ourselves;
ihr wehrt euch ,	"	you defend yourselves;
sie wehren sich ,	"	they defend themselves.

Often **selbst** is placed after the reflective pronoun.
Examples:

Er lobt **sich selbst**, he praises himself. Du betrügst **dich selbst**, you cheat yourself.

Immediately before or immediately after a substantive **selbst** has generally the signification of *even*.
Example:

Selbst der Klügste (or der Klügste selbst) kann sich irren, even the cleverest may be mistaken.

In the plural these reflective pronouns are used also as reciprocal pronouns. Examples:

Wir lieben **uns**, we love each other. Sie hassen **sich**, they hate each other.

But to avoid ambiguity reciprocal action is ge-

nerally expressed by **einander**, which is indeclinable.
Examples:

Sie lieben einander, they love each other. Sie stehen neben einander, they are standing beside each other.

Possessive Adjective Pronouns.

Mein,	meine,	mein,	my;
dein,	deine,	dein,	thy;
sein,	seine,	sein,	his;
ihr,	ihre,	ihr,	her;
sein,	seine,	sein,	its;
unser,	unsere,	unser,	our;
euer,	eure,	euer,	your;
ihr,	ihre,	ihr,	their.

All these possessive adjectives are declined in the singular like the indefinite article **ein**, in the plural like an adjective of the first form.

Possessive pronouns used substantively may be rendered into German in three different ways:

1) By declining the possessive adjective like an adjective of the *first* form;

2) by placing the definite article before the possessive adjective and declining it like an adjective of the *second* form;

3) by adding **ig** to the possessive adjective and then declining it like an adjective of the *second* form:

	Mein,	meine,	mein, my.	
1)	meiner,	meine,	meines,	} mine.
2)	der meine,	die meine,	das meine,	
3)	der meinige,	die meinige,	das meinige,	

Examples:

Wo find unsere Hüte? **Meiner** (der **meine** or der **meinige**) ist hier, **deiner** (der **deine** or der **deinige**) ist dort. Where are our hats? Mine is here, yours is there.

Used as predicates **mein**, **dein**, **sein**, **unser**, **euer**, **ihr** remain unchanged; except when the subject is the indefinite pronoun **es**. Examples:

Wessen Hut ist dieses? **Es** ist **meiner** (der **meine** or der **meinige**), whose hat is this? It is mine. Dieser Hut ist **mein** (not **meiner**, der **meine** or der **meinige**), this hat is mine. Was diese Börse enthält, ist **euer** (not **eures**, das **eure** or das **eurige**), what this purse contains is yours. **Dein** (not **deine**, die **deine** or die **deinige**) ist die Ehre, the honour is yours.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

der,	die,	das,	that;
dieser,	diese,	dieses,	this;
jener,	jene,	jenes,	that;
solcher,	solche,	solches,	such;
derjenige,	diejenige,	dasjenige,	that;
derselbe,	dieſelbe,	daſſelbe,	the same.

Der is declined in the following manner:

SINGULAR.

N. Der,	die,	daß,	that;
G. des or dessen (deß),	der or deren,	des or dessen (deß),	of that;
D. dem,	der,	dem,	to that;
A. den,	die,	daß,	that;

PLURAL

(for all three genders).

N. die,	those;
G. der, derer or deren,	of those;
D. den or denen,	to those;
A. die,	those;

Dieser is declined thus:

SINGULAR.

N. Dieser,	diese,	dieses,	this;
G. dieses,	dieser,	dieses,	of this;
D. diesem,	dieser,	diesem,	to this;
A. diesen,	diese,	dieses,	this;

PLURAL

(for all three genders).

N. diese,	these;
G. dieser,	of these;
D. diesen,	to these;
A. diese,	these.

The *enlarged* forms of **der** must be employed when the pronoun is *not used adjectively*.

Jener and **solcher** are declined like **dieser**, but if **solcher** is followed by the indefinite article it drops its inflectional ending. Example:

Sold ein Mann, such a man.

Derjenige and **derselbe** have their last component declined like an adjective of the *second* form, the article being declined in the regular way. Example:

N. **derjenige**, G. **desjenigen**, D. **demjenigen**, A. **denjenigen**.

The demonstrative pronoun *that* must be rendered into German:

1. By **jener** in pointing out a definite person or thing. Example:

Jener Knabe ist sehr fleißig, *that* boy is very diligent;

2. by **der** when the pronoun is used to avoid repetition of a substantive. Example:

Mein Zimmer und **das** meines Freundes, my room and *that* of my friend;

3) by **derjenige** in pointing out an indefinite person or thing. **Derjenige** is always followed by a relative pronoun. Example:

Derjenige Mensch, welcher reich ist, ist nicht immer glücklich, a man that is rich is not always happy.

The pronoun **der** is however often used instead of **dieser**, **jener** or **derjenige**, and sometimes instead of a personal pronoun. Examples:

Der ist ein braver Mann, *he* is an honest man. **Das** (dieses) Buch habe ich schon gelesen, *this* book I have read already. **Das** ist der Fall, *that* is the case. Es war einmal ein König, **der** herrschte über ein großes Land, there was once a king, *he* ruled over a large country.

The genitive **deß** instead of **dessen** is now only

used in poetry, and in compounds such as: **deßwegen**, therefore, **deßhalb**, on that account, etc.

The neuter **das** (like **dieses**, **jenes** and **es**) is often used indefinitely, without regard to the gender or number of the persons or things which it points out; the verb however must agree in number with the substantive that follows. Examples:

Das sind schöne Trauben, those are beautiful grapes. **Dieses sind** Äpfel, **jenes sind** Birnen, these are apples, those are pears. **Dies** (dieses) **sind** meine Kinder, these are my children. **Es sind** Soldaten, they are soldiers. **Dies** (dieses) **ist** eine Rose, this is a rose. The neuter **dieses** is in such cases generally contracted into **dies**.

The genitive of **der** is often used instead of a possessive pronoun to avoid ambiguity. Example:

Ich habe seinen Freund und dessen Bruder gesehen, I have seen his friend and his (the friend's) brother

Derselbe is also used instead of a personal pronoun to avoid ambiguity and sometimes for the sake of euphony. Examples:

Sie schrieb ihrer Schwester Marie, daß man mit derselben zufrieden sei, she wrote to her sister Mary, that they were satisfied with her (Mary). **Jetzt hat sie dieselbe** (instead of **sie sie**) **gesehen**, now she has seen her.

When *this* and *that* refer to inanimate objects and are preceded by prepositions, these pronouns are generally translated into German by the adverbs **hier** (**hie**) and **da**, the preposition being affixed.

For the sake of euphony an *r* is inserted between the adverb **da** and the preposition, when the latter begins with a vowel. For the same reason **hie** can never be used instead of **hier**, when the preposition begins with a vowel. Examples:

Hierin hast du Recht, in this you are right.
Davon weiß ich nichts, of that I know nothing.

The adverbs **hier** and **da** cannot be used instead of a pronoun when this is used *adjectively*, or when it is the antecedent to a relative pronoun. Examples:

Er ist mit diesem (not hiermit) Buch zufrieden, he is satisfied with this book. Er ist zufrieden mit **dem** (not damit), was Sie ihm gegeben haben, he is satisfied with what you have given him.

Interrogative Pronouns.

Wer? who?

Was? what?

Welcher, welche, welches? which?

Was für ein, eine, ein? what kind of?

Wer and **was** have no plural; in the singular they are declined thus:

N. Wer, who?

was? what?

G. wessen (weß)? whose?

wessen (weß)? of what?

D. wem? to whom?

(no dative).

A. wen? whom?

was? what?

Wer and **was** cannot be connected with a substantive.

Was can not be used with a preposition, **wo** then takes its place and the preposition is affixed. Example:

Womit? With what? wodurch? Through what?

If the preposition begins with a vowel, an **r** is inserted before it. Examples:

Worin? In what? woraus? Out of what?

Was is sometimes used in the sense of *why*. Example:

Armes Herz, was klagest du? Poor heart, why do you complain?

Welcher is declined like *diefer*.

In expressions of astonishment **welch ein** is often used instead of **was für ein**; **welch** is then never inflected. Examples:

Welch ein Riese! What a giant! Welch ein fremdes neues Leben! (Goethe). What a strange, new life!

Welcher also drops its ending sometimes, if a particular emphasis is laid on the following word. Examples:

Welch Glück! What happiness! Welch Schicksal aber wird das eure sein? (Schiller). But what will be your fate?

In **was für ein** only **ein** is declined. Before substantives in the plural and before the names of materials **ein** is dropped. Examples:

Was für ein Mann ist sein Bruder? What kind of a man is his brother? Was für Holz ist dieses? What kind of wood is this? Was für Stiefeln trägt er? What kind of boots does he wear?

Welch, the old genitive of **wer**, occurs only in poetry and in the compounds **welchhalb** and **welchwegen**.

Relative Pronouns.

Wer, who; was, what;	} who, which, that.
welcher, welche, welches,	
der, die, das,	

The relative pronouns **wer**, **was**, and **welcher** are declined in the same way as when used interrogatively.

Der, **die**, **das**, is only used in its *enlarged* forms as a *relative* pronoun:

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
N.	Der,	die,	das,	Die;
G.	dessen,	deren,	dessen,	deren (<i>not</i> derer);
D.	dem,	der,	dem,	denen;
A.	den,	die,	das,	die;

Wer and **was** *can have no definite antecedent*, but a demonstrative pronoun may head the principal clause which follows. Examples:

Wer nicht arbeitet, **der** macht keine Fortschritte, he who does not work, (that one) makes no progress. Was du heute thun kannst, **das** verschiebe nicht auf morgen, what you can do to-day, (that) do not put off till to-morrow.

The relative **was** however is used after the indefinite **das** and after **nichts**, nothing; **etwas**, some-

thing; **alles**, everything; **vieles**, much; **manches**, many a thing; and also when the antecedent is a whole clause or an adjective in the superlative degree. Examples:

Das, **was** er gethan hat, ist unrecht, what (that which) he has done, is wrong. Alles, **was** ich habe, all that I have. Das Beste, **was** er hat, the best that he has. Er hat nicht Wort gehalten, **was** sehr unrecht ist, he has not kept his word, which is very wrong.

The relative pronouns **welcher** and **der** are used quite indifferently, except in the following cases:

In the genitive only **dessen** and **deren** are used as relative pronouns; they are always placed *before* the word by which they are governed. Example:

Der Brief, **dessen** Inhalt du errathen hast, the letter the contents of which you have guessed.

The genitive of **welcher** must however be used, when the relative is placed as an *adjectival* pronoun before a substantive which explains the antecedent. Example:

Cicero, **welches** großen Redners Schriften ich eben lese, Cicero, the writings of which great orator I am just now reading.

Der must be used, if the antecedent is a personal pronoun of the first or second person (singular or plural), or of the third person plural, used in addressing a person or persons. In this case the personal pronoun is generally repeated after the relative, and the verb agrees then with the personal pronoun. Examples:

Du, der **du** ihn **sahst**, you, who saw him. Ihr, die **ihr** es mit euren eigenen Augen **sahet**, you who saw it with your own eyes.

The adverbs **hier**, here (in this place), **da**, there (in that place), **wo**, where (in what place), are sometimes used instead of pronouns; **hier** and **da** instead of demonstratives, and **wo** instead of interrogatives and relatives. All these adverbs can have **her** or **hin** affixed, the former to denote *motion towards the speaker*, the latter to denote *motion from the speaker*. Examples:

Woher kommt **er**? Whence does he come? **Wohin** geht er? Whither is he going? Komm **hierher**! Come here! (i. e. hither). Geh' **dahin**! Go there (i. e. thither). Der **Platz** wo ich ihn gesehen habe, the place in which (where) I have seen him.

When a relative pronoun refers to an inanimate object and is preceded by a preposition it is frequently rendered in German by the relative adverb *wo* with the preposition affixed. An **r** is inserted between the adverb and the preposition if the latter begins with a vowel. Examples:

Dies ist der Dolch, womit (mit welchem) er die That vollbrachte, this is the dagger with which he did the deed. Das Bett worauf (auf welchem) er lag, the bed on which he lay.

The adverb *ever* after relative and interrogative pronouns is rendered in German by **auch**, **immer** and **nur**. Examples:

Was er **auch** thut, whatever he does. Er that, was er **nur** konnte, he did whatever he could. Wer es **auch** geschrieben hat, es ist unrichtig, whoever wrote it, it is wrong.

Indefinite Pronouns.

Man, one, people (the French *on*);
Jedermann, everybody;
Jemand, somebody, anybody;
Niemand, nobody, not anybody;
etwas, something, anything;
nichts, nothing, not anything.

Man, **etwas** and **nichts** are indeclinable. **Jedermann** makes in the genitive **Jedermanns**. **Jemand** and **Niemand** take **es** in the genitive and sometimes **en** in the dative and accusative.

Man is only used in the nominative case. The other cases are supplied by **einer**. Examples:

Er neckt **einen** immer, he always teases one. Er gibt **einem** immer schlechten Rath, he always gives one bad advice. Wenn er einen betrügen kann, thut er es, if he can cheat one, he does it.

Einer is also sometimes used instead of **Jemand**, and **Keiner** instead of **Niemand**.

Etwas and **nichts** may be placed before adjectives used substantively, if these are in the neuter gender. Examples:

Das ist **nichts** Neues, that is nothing new. Das ist **etwas** ganz Unnützes, that is something quite useless.

Was is sometimes used instead of **etwas**. Examples:

Zu **was** (etwas) Besserem sind wir geboren (Schiller), we are born for some better purpose. Habt ihr mir **was** (etwas) zu sagen? Have you something to tell me?

Pronominal Adverbs.

<i>Interrogative and Relative:</i>	<i>Demonstrative:</i>
of place: wo, where;	hier, here (da, dort, there);
of time: wann, when;	dann, then;
of manner: wie, how;	so, so.

Auxiliary Verbs of Tense.

The auxiliary verbs of tense in German are **haben**, to have; **sein**, to be; **werden**, to become. They are all three irregular.

Haben, to have.

PRESENT.

<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>
Ich habe, I have;	Ich habe, I may have;
du hast, thou hast;	du habest, thou mayst have;
er hat, he has;	er habe, he may have;
wir haben, we have;	wir haben, we may have;
ihr habt, you have;	ihr habet, you may have;
sie haben, they have.	sie haben, they may have.

IMPERFECT.

Ich hatte, I had;	Ich hätte, I might have;
du hättest, thou hadst;	du hättest, thou mightest
er hatte, he had;	have;
wir hatten, we had;	er hätte, he might have;
ihr hättet, you had;	wir hätten, we might have;
sie hatten, they had.	ihr hättet, you might have;
	sie hätten, they might have.

PERFECT.

Indicative.

Ich habe gehabt, I have had;
 du hast gehabt, thou hast
 had;
 (like the present).

Subjunctive.

Ich habe gehabt, I may
 have had;
 du habest gehabt, thou mayst
 have had;
 (like the present).

PLUPERFECT.

Ich hatte gehabt, I had had;
 du hättest gehabt, &c.
 (like the imperfect).

Ich hätte gehabt, I might
 have had;
 du hättest gehabt, thou
 mightest have had;
 (like the imperfect).

FIRST FUTURE.

Ich werde haben, I shall
 have;
 du wirst haben, thou wilt
 have;
 er wird haben, he will have;
 wir werden haben, &c.
 ihr werdet haben,
 sie werden haben.

Ich werde haben, I shall
 have, &c.
 du werdest haben,
 er werde haben,
 wir werden haben,
 ihr werdet haben,
 sie werden haben.

SECOND FUTURE.

Ich werde gehabt haben, I
 shall have had;
 (like the first future).

Ich werde gehabt haben,
 I shall have had;
 (like the first future).

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde haben, I should (or would) have;
 du würdest haben, thou shouldst (or wouldst) have;
 er würde haben, he should (or would) have;

mir würden haben, we should (or would) have;
 ihr würdet haben, you should (or would) have;
 sie würden haben, they should (or would) have.

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde gehabt haben, I should (or would) have had;
 du würdest gehabt haben, thou shouldst (or wouldst)
 have had; (like the first conditional).

IMPERATIVE.

	haben mir, let us have;
Have (du), have (thou);	habet (ihr), have (ye);
habe er, let him have;	haben sie, let them have.

INFINITIVES.

Pres. Haben, to have;
 Perf. gehabt haben, to have had;
 Fut. haben werden, to be about to have.

SUPINES.

Pres. Zu haben, to have;
 Perf. gehabt zu haben, to have had.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. Habend, having.
 Pret. gehabt, had.

The compounds of haben: handhaben, to handle,
 to manage, and sich gebären, to fare, to behave, are
 not conjugated like haben, but regularly.

Sein, to be.**PRESENT.***Indicative.*

Ich bin, I am;
 du bist, thou art;
 er ist, he is;
 wir sind, we are;
 ihr seid, you are;
 sie sind, they are.

Subjunctive.

Ich sei, I may be;
 du seiest, thou mayst be;
 er sei, he may be;
 wir seien, we may be;
 ihr seiet, you may be;
 sie seien, they may be.

IMPERFECT.

Ich war, I was;
 du warst, thou wast;
 er war, he was;
 wir waren, we were;
 ihr waret (wart), you were;
 sie waren, they were.

Ich wäre, I might be;
 du wärest, thou mightest be;
 er wäre, he might be;
 wir wären, we might be;
 ihr wäret, you might be;
 sie wären, they might be.

PERFECT.

Ich bin gewesen, I have
 been;
 (like the present tense).

Ich sei gewesen, I may
 have been;
 (like the present tense).

PLUPERFECT.

Ich war gewesen, I had
 been;
 (like the imperfect tense).

Ich wäre gewesen, I might
 have been;
 (like the imperfect tense).

FIRST FUTURE.

Ich werde sein, I shall be;
 du wirst sein, thou wilt
 be; &c.

Ich werde sein, I shall be;
 du werdest sein, thou wilt
 be; &c.

SECOND FUTURE.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

Ich werde gewesen sein, I	Ich werde gewesen sein, I
shall have been;	shall have been;
&c.	&c.

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde sein, I should be;
 du würdest sein, thou wouldst be; &c.

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde gewesen sein, I should have been;
 du würdest gewesen sein, thou wouldst have been; &c.

IMPERATIVE.

Sei (du), be (thou);
 sei er, let him be;
 seien wir, let us be;
 seid (ihr), be (ye);
 seien sie, let them be.

INFINITIVES.

Pres. Sein, to be;
 Perf. gewesen sein, to have been;
 Fut. sein werden, to be about to be.

SUPINES.

Pres. Zu sein, to be;
 Perf. gewesen zu sein, to have been.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. Seiend, being;
 Pret. gewesen, been.

Werden, to become (to be getting).**PRESENT.***Indicative.*

Ich werde, I become;
 du wirst, thou becomest;
 er wird, he becomes;
 wir werden, we become;
 ihr werdet, you become;
 sie werden, they become.

Subjunctive.

Ich werde, I may become;
 du werdest, thou mayest
 become;
 er werde, he may become;
 wir werden, we may be-
 come;
 ihr werdet, you may be-
 come;
 sie werden, they may be-
 come.

IMPERFECT.

Ich wurde (ward), I be-
 came;
 du wurdest (wardst), thou
 becamest;
 er wurde (ward), he became;
 wir wurden, we became;
 ihr wurdet, you became;
 sie wurden, they became;

Ich würde, I might become;
 du würdest, thou mightest
 become;
 er würde, he might become;
 wir würden, we might be-
 come;
 ihr würdet, you might be-
 come;
 sie würden, they might
 become.

PERFECT.

Ich bin geworden, I have
 become, &c.

Ich sei geworden, I may
 have become, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Ich war geworden, I had
 become, &c.

Ich wäre geworden, I might
 have become, &c.

FIRST FUTURE.

Indicative.

Ich werde werden, I shall
become, &c.

Subjunctive.

Ich werde werden, I shall
become, &c.

SECOND FUTURE.

Ich werde geworden sein, Ich werde geworden sein,
I shall have become, &c. I shall have become, &c.

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde werden, I should become, &c.

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde geworden sein, I should have become, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

Werde (du), become (thou)
werde er, let him become;
werden wir, let us become;
werdet (ihr), become (ye);
werden sie, let them become.

INFINITIVES.

Pres. Werden, to become;
Perf. geworden sein, to have become;
Fut. werden werden, to be about to become.

SUPINES.

Pres. Zu werden, to become;
Perf. geworden zu sein, to have become.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. *Werden*, becoming;Pret. *geworden*, become.

When **werden** is used as an auxiliary verb its past participle is **worden**, not **geworden**.

With the auxiliary **haben** are formed the compound past tenses (of the active voice) of all transitive verbs, most reflective verbs, and those intransitive verbs which do not express motion or change of condition.

With the auxiliary verb **sein** are formed the compound past tenses of those intransitive verbs which express a change of condition, or motion from one place to another.

The following intransitive verbs are also conjugated with **sein**: *begegnen*, to meet; *bleiben*, to remain; *folgen*, to follow; *sein*, to be; *weichen*, to yield.

With regard to *liegen*, *sitzen*, *stehen* and some others the practice varies, but they are usually conjugated with **haben**.

Conjugation of the Regular Verb.

Active Voice.

Lieben, to love.

PRESENT.

Indicative.

Ich liebe, I love;
 du lieb(e)st, thou lovest;
 er lieb(e)t, he loves;

Subjunctive.

Ich liebe, I may love;
 du liebest, thou mayst love;
 er liebe, he may love;

Indicative.

wir lieben, we love;
 ihr lieb(e)t, you love;
 sie lieben, they love.

Subjunctive.

wir lieben, we may love;
 ihr liebet, you may love;
 sie lieben, they may love.

IMPERFECT.

Ich lieb(e)te, I loved;
 du lieb(e)test, thou lovedst;
 er lieb(e)te, he loved;
 wir lieb(e)ten, we loved;
 ihr lieb(e)tet, you loved.
 sie lieb(e)ten, they loved.

Ich liebte, I might love;
 du liebtest, thou mightest
 love;
 er liebte, he might love;
 wir liebten, we might love;
 ihr liebtet, you might love;
 sie liebten, they might love.

PERFECT.

Ich habe geliebt, I have
 loved, &c.

Ich habe geliebt, I may have
 loved, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Ich hatte geliebt, I had
 loved, &c.

Ich hätte geliebt, I might
 have loved, &c.

FIRST FUTURE.

Ich werde lieben, I shall
 love, &c.

Ich werde lieben, I shall
 love, &c.

SECOND FUTURE.

Ich werde geliebt haben,
 I shall have loved, &c.

Ich werde geliebt haben,
 I shall have loved, &c.

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde lieben, I should love, &c.

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde geliebt haben, I should have loved, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

Liebe (du), love (thou);
 liebe er, let him love;
 lieben wir, let us love;
 lieb(e)t ihr, love (ye);
 lieben sie, let them love.

INFINITIVES.

Pres. Lieben, to love;
 Perf. geliebt haben, to have loved;
 Fut. lieben werden, to be about to love.

SUPINES.

Pres. Zu lieben, to love.
 Perf. geliebt zu haben, to have loved.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. Liebend, loving;
 Pret. gelieb(e)t, loved.

The *e* placed between brackets may be omitted whenever the last consonant of the root of the verb and the consonant of the inflectional ending can be pronounced together without it; it is always dropped

in verbs ending in **eln** and **ern**. In the first person singular of the present these verbs drop the **e** before the **I** or **r**. Examples:

Sammeln, to collect; pres. ind. ich sammle, du sammelst, er sammelt.

Bebauern, to pity; pres. ind. ich bedaure, du bedauerst, er bedauert.

Loben, to praise; pres. ind. ich lobe, du lobest, (or lobst), er lobet (or lobt).

In verbs like *leiten*, *reden*, *miethen*, *leugnen* &c. the **e** in the inflectional ending can never be omitted, as the last consonant of the root of the verb and the consonant of the inflectional ending could not be pronounced together without it. Examples:

Er leitet (not leitt), gerebet (not gerebt), &c.

Verbs of foreign origin ending in **iren** or **ieren** do not take the augment **ge** in the past participle. Examples:

Regieren, to reign, past participle regiert; **studiren**, to study, past participle studirt.

Passive Voice.

PRESENT.

Indicative.

Ich werde geliebt, I am
loved, &c.

Subjunctive.

Ich werde geliebt, I may
be loved, &c.

IMPERFECT.

Ich wurde geliebt, I was
loved, &c.

Ich würde geliebt, I might
be loved, &c.

PERFECT.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

Ich bin geliebt worden, Ich sei geliebt worden, I may
I have been loved, &c. have been loved, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Ich war geliebt worden, I Ich wäre geliebt worden,
had been loved, &c. I might have been lo-
ved, &c.

FIRST FUTURE.

Ich werde geliebt werden, Ich werde geliebt werden,
I shall be loved, &c. I shall be loved, &c.

SECOND FUTURE.

Ich werde geliebt worden sein, Ich werde geliebt worden sein,
I shall have been loved, &c. I shall have been loved, &c.

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde geliebt werden, I should be loved, &c.

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde geliebt worden sein, I should have been
loved, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

Werde (du) geliebt, be (thou) loved;
werde er geliebt, let him be loved;
werden wir geliebt, let us be loved;
werdet (ihr) geliebt, be (ye) loved;
werden sie geliebt, let them be loved.

INFINITIVES.

Pres. Geliebt werden, to be loved;
 Perf. geliebt worden sein, to have been loved;
 Fut. werden geliebt werden, to be about to be loved.

SUPINES.

Pres. Geliebt zu werden, to be loved;
 Perf. geliebt worden zu sein, to have been loved.

PARTICIPLE.

Geliebt, loved.

Auxiliary Verbs of Mood.

The verbs **können**, to be able; **dürfen**, to be allowed; **mögen**, to like; **müssen**, to be obliged; **sollen**, to be obliged; **wollen**, to be willing; and **lassen**, to let, are called auxiliary verbs of mood, because they themselves do not express an action, but only the possibility or necessity of an action, which action is expressed by another verb. Sometimes the verb denoting the action must be understood. Examples:

Er **will** es thun, he will do it. Er **will** hin (gehen), he will go there. Wer **kann** es thun? Who can do it? Er **kann** es (thun), he can do it.

All auxiliary verbs of mood change the *past participle* into the *infinitive* in the compound past tenses, *whenever they are used with another verb in the infinitive*. The verb which they modify must be in the infinitive (*without zu*).

The verbs heißen, to bid; helfen, to help; sehen, to see; hören, to hear; lehren, to teach; lernen, to learn; follow the same rule.

The infinitive of the auxiliary verb of mood stands *after* the infinitive of the modified verb. Examples:

Er hat es thun **wollen** (*not* wollen thun or gewollt), he has been willing to do it.

Wir haben es zurückgeben **müssen** (*not* müssen zurückgeben or zurückgeben gemußt), we have been obliged to give it back.

Ich habe ihn singen **hören** (*not* hören singen or singen gehört), I have heard him sing.

Können, can, or to be able.

Pres.	Ich kann;	Ich könne;
	du kannst;	du könneſt;
	er kann;	er könne;
	wir können;	wir können;
	ihr könn(e)t;	ihr könnet;
	sie können.	sie können.
Imperf.	Ich konnte.	Ich könnte.
Perf.	Ich habe gekonnt.	Ich habe gekonnt.
Pluperf.	Ich hatte gekonnt.	Ich hätte gekonnt.
First Fut.	Ich werde können.	Ich werde können.
Sec. Fut.	Ich werde gekonnt	Ich werde gekonnt haben.
	haben.	
	First Conditional.	Ich würde können.
	Second Conditional.	Ich würde gekonnt haben.

Können, expresses:

- 1) A physical or moral possibility. Examples:
Ein Fiſch **kann** ſchwimmen, a fish can swim. Ich

kann ihn heute sicherlich nicht besuchen, I certainly cannot call on him to-day.

2) A logical possibility; it answers to the English may. Example:

Er **kann** den Zug verfehlt haben, he may have missed the train.

Dürfen, to dare, to be allowed.

Pres.	Ich darf;	Ich dürfe;
	du darfst;	du dürfest;
	er darf;	er dürfe;
	wir dürfen;	wir dürfen;
	ihr dürf(e)t;	ihr dürfet;
	sie dürfen.	sie dürfen.
Imperf.	Ich durfte.	Ich dürfte.
Perf.	Ich habe gedurft.	Ich habe gedurft.
Pluperf.	Ich hatte gedurft.	Ich hätte gedurft.
First Fut.	Ich werde dürfen.	Ich werde dürfen.
Sec. Fut.	Ich werde gedurft haben.	Ich werde gedurft haben.
	First Conditional.	Ich würde dürfen.
	Second Conditional.	Ich würde gedurft haben.

Dürfen expresses:

1) *A moral possibility dependent on the law, or on the will of another.* Examples:

Jedermann **darf** Waffen tragen, aber nicht jeder **darf** Wild schießen, every one is allowed to carry arms, but not every one is allowed to shoot game. Ich **darf** vor vier Uhr nicht ausgehen, I am not allowed to go out before four o'clock.

2) A logical possibility. Examples:

Es **dürfte** jetzt zu spät sein, it might be too late now. Es **dürfte** schwer sein zu entscheiden, wer recht hat, it might be difficult to decide who is right.

Mögen, may, or to like.

Pres.	Ich mag ; du magst ; er mag ; wir mögen ; ihr mög(e)t ; sie mögen.	Ich möge ; du mögest ; er möge ; wir mögen ; ihr möget ; sie mögen.
Imperf.	Ich möchte.	Ich möchte.
Perf.	Ich habe gemocht.	Ich habe gemocht.
Pluperf.	Ich hatte gemocht.	Ich hätte gemocht.
First Fut.	Ich werde mögen.	Ich werde mögen.
Sec. Fut.	Ich werde gemocht haben.	Ich werde gemocht haben.
	First Conditional.	Ich würde mögen.
	Second Conditional.	Ich würde gemocht haben.

Mögen expresses :

1) *A moral possibility dependent on the will of the speaker or on the will of the subject.* Examples :

Er **mag** es behalten, he may keep it. Er **mag** es nicht thun, he does not like to do it.

In this signification **mögen** is often used alone instead of **gern haben**. Examples :

Sie **mögen** ihn nicht, they do not like him. Er **mag** es nicht, he does not like it.

2) *A concession on the part of the speaker.* Examples :

Er **mag** ein braver Mann sein, he may be an

honest man. Er **mag** noch am Leben sein, he may still be alive.

Müssen, must, or to be obliged.

Pres.	Ich muß;	Ich müsse;
	du mußt;	du müssest;
	er muß;	er müsse;
	wir müssen;	wir müssen;
	ihr müisset;	ihr müisset;
	sie müssen.	sie müssen.
Imperf.	Ich mußte.	Ich müßte.
Perf.	Ich habe gemußt.	Ich habe gemußt.
Pluperf.	Ich hatte gemußt.	Ich hätte gemußt.
First Fut.	Ich werde müssen.	Ich werde müssen.
Sec. Fut.	Ich werde gemußt haben.	Ich werde gemußt haben.
	First Conditional.	Ich würde müssen.
	Second Conditional.	Ich würde gemußt haben.

Müssen expresses:

1) *An absolute necessity.* Examples:

Alle Menschen **müssen** sterben, all men must die.
Ich **muß** weinen, I must weep.

2) *A moral necessity dependent on a law.* Example:

Man **muß** die Wahrheit reden, one must speak the truth.

3) *A certainty of judgment.* Examples:

Er **muß** sehr krank sein, he must be very ill.
Wie er über dich lachen **muß**, how he must laugh at you!

Sollen, shall, or to be obliged.

Pres.	Ich soll;	Ich sollte;
	du sollst;	du solltest;
	er soll;	er sollte;

Pres.	wir sollen; ihr soll(e)t; sie sollen.	wir sollen; ihr soll(e)t; sie sollen.
Imperf.	Ich sollte.	Ich sollte.
Perf.	Ich habe gesollt.	Ich habe gesollt.
Pluperf.	Ich hatte gesollt.	Ich hätte gesollt.
First Fut.	Ich werde sollen.	Ich werde sollen.
Sec. Fut.	Ich werde gesollt haben.	Ich werde gesollt haben.
	First Conditional.	Ich würde sollen.
	Second Conditional.	Ich würde gesollt haben.

Sollen expresses:

1) *A moral necessity enforced by the will of another.*

Examples:

Das **sollst** du bereuen, you shall rue that. Du **sollst** zu Hause bleiben, you are to stay at home.

2) *A supposition founded on a report.* Examples:

Der König **soll** heute hier ankommen, it is said the King will arrive here to-day. Er **soll** diesen Fehler gemacht haben, he is said to have made that mistake.

Wollen, to will, to be willing.

Pres.	Ich will; du willst; er will; wir wollen; ihr woll(e)t; sie wollen.	Ich wolle; du wollest; er wolle; wir wollen; ihr wollet; sie wollen.
Imperf.	Ich wollte.	Ich wollte.
Perf.	Ich habe gewollt.	Ich habe gewollt.
Pluperf.	Ich hatte gewollt.	Ich hätte gewollt.

First Fut.	Ich werde wollen.	Ich werde wollen.
Sec. Fut.	Ich werde gewollt haben.	Ich werde gewollt haben.
	First Conditional.	Ich würde wollen.
	Second Conditional.	Ich würde gewollt haben.

Wollen expresses:

1) *A will or inclination.* Examples:

Er **will** nicht bleiben, he will not stay. Er **wollte** nicht mit uns gehen, he would not (was not willing to) go with us.

2) *To assert, to maintain, to pretend.* Examples:

Er **will** mit deinem Bruder darüber gesprochen haben, he asserts that he has spoken to your brother about it. Er **will** dort gewesen sein, he maintains that he was there.

3) *I am going to, or I am about to.* Example:

Ich **wollte** eben ausgehen, als er ankam, I was just going out when he arrived.

Lassen, to let.

Pres.	Ich lasse; du lässest; er läßt; wir lassen; ihr lasset (laßt); sie lassen.	Ich lasse; du lassest; er lasse; wir lassen; ihr lasset; sie lassen.
Imperf.	Ich ließ.	Ich ließe.
Perf.	Ich habe gelassen.	Ich habe gelassen.
Pluperf.	Ich hatte gelassen.	Ich hätte gelassen.

First Fut. Ich werde lassen.	Ich werde lassen.
Sec. Fut. Ich werde gelassen haben.	Ich werde gelassen haben.
First Conditional.	Ich würde lassen.
Second Conditional.	Ich würde gelassen haben.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Laß (du);	lassen wir;
lasse er;	laßt (ihr);
	lassen sie.

Lassen signifies:

1) *To let, to permit, to suffer.* Example:

Er **läßt** seinen Sohn in's Concert gehen, he lets his son go to the concert.

2) *To cause, to order.* Example:

Er **ließ** das vierte Regiment vorrücken, he ordered the fourth regiment to advance.

Lassen has the verb which it modifies *always* in the infinitive of the *active*. Example:

Er ließ das Paket **zurückschicken**, he ordered the parcel to be returned.

Irregular Verbs.

The following rules do not apply to auxiliary verbs of tense or mood, nor to the verb **wissen**, to know, which makes in the present indicative ich weiß, du weißt, er weiß.

The Present Tense of Irregular Verbs.

The present indicative and the present subjunctive of all irregular verbs are formed regularly from the present infinitive by cutting off the *n*. Example:

Geben, pres. ind. and pres. subj. *ich gebe*.

The present indicative and the present subjunctive of all verbs are conjugated regularly, with the following exceptions:

Irregular verbs with the radical vowel *e* change it in the second and third person singular present indicative into *i* (some into *ie*). Example: *Ich spreche*, *du sprichst*, *er spricht*. The following verbs do *not* change their radical vowel in the present indicative:

<i>Bewegen</i> , to induce;	<i>nennen</i> , to name;
<i>brennen</i> , to burn;	<i>pflügen</i> , to foster;
<i>denken</i> , to think;	<i>rennen</i> , to run;
<i>genesen</i> , to recover;	<i>scheren</i> , to shear;
<i>heben</i> , to lift;	<i>senden</i> , to send;
<i>kennen</i> , to know;	<i>wenden</i> , to turn.
<i>melken</i> , to milk;	

Irregular verbs with the radical vowels *a*, *o*, *au* modify these in the second and third person singular present indicative into *ä*, *ö*, *äu*. Examples:

Ich falle, *du fällst*, *er fällt*. *Ich stoße*, *du stößest*, *er stößt*. *Ich laufe*, *du läufst*, *er läuft*.

The following verbs do *not* modify the radical vowel in the present indicative:

Erſchallen, to sound;	ſchnauben, to snort;
hauen, to hew;	ſchrauben, to screw;
laden, to load;	ſalzen, to salt;
mahlen, to grind;	ſaugen, to suck.
ſchaffen, to create;	

With regard to the verb **kommen** the practice varies. Present indicative: *ich komme, du kommſt, er kommt, or ich komme, du kömmſt, er kömmt.*

In the verbs *berſten*, to burst; *braten*, to roast; *ſechten*, to fight; *ſlechten*, to twist; *gelten*, to be worth; *halten*, to hold; *rathen*, to advise; *treten*, to tread; *ſchelten*, to scold, the **et** in the third person singular present indicative is contracted with the final **t** in the root. These verbs make therefore in that person *birſt, brät, ſicht, ſicht, giſt, hält, rät, tritt, ſchilt.*

The endings **eſt** and **et** frequently throw out the **e** in the indicative mood, but, as in regular verbs, the **e** of the ending **eſt** cannot be omitted if the final consonant of the root is **f, t, ſ, ſch** or **z**; nor can the **e** of the ending **et** be omitted, if the final consonant of the root is **d** or **t**.

Many irregular verbs with a long **i** (**ie**) as radical vowel changed this formerly into **eu** in the second and third person singular present indicative, and the second person singular of the imperative. Example:

fliegen, to fly; *fliegſt*, imperative *flieg*.

Now, this change of vowel is only used sometimes in poetry. Example:

Die Noth gebet's (Schiller), necessity commands it.

The present subjunctive is always regular.

The Imperfect Tense of Irregular Verbs.

The imperfect subjunctive of irregular verbs is formed from the imperfect indicative by modifying the radical vowels **a, o, u**; and if the indicative ends in a consonant, an **e** has to be added. Examples:

Bringen, to bring; imp. ind. brachte; imp. subj. brächte; geben, to give; imp. ind. gab; imp. subj. gäbe; braten, to roast; imp. ind. brät; imp. subj. briete.

The following verbs are exceptions to this rule:

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect Indicative.</i>	<i>Imperfect Subjunctive.</i>
brennen, to burn;	brannte,	brennte.
kennen, to know;	kannte,	kennete.
nennen, to name;	nannte,	nennte.
rennen, to run;	rannte,	rennte.
senden, to send;	sandte,	sendete.
wenden, to turn;	wandte,	wendete.

The last of these verbs (wenden) may also be conjugated quite regularly; imperfect indicative: wendete, &c.

The following verbs also deviate from the rule given above; they form their imperfect subjunctive from an obsolete imperfect indicative:

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect Indicative.</i>	<i>Imperfect Subjunctive.</i>
befehlen, to command;	befahl,	beföhle.
beginnen, to begin;	begann,	begönne.
empfehlen, to recommend;	empfohl,	empföhle.
gelten, to be worth;	galt,	gälte or gölte.
gewinnen, to gain;	gewann,	gewänne or gewönne.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect Indicative.</i>	<i>Imperfect Subjunctive.</i>
heben, to lift;	hob,	höbe or hübe.
helfen, to help;	half,	hülfe.
ſchelten, to scold;	ſchalt,	ſchälte or ſchölte.
ſchwimmen, to swim;	ſchwamm,	ſchwämme or ſchwömmе.
ſpinnen, to spin;	ſpann,	ſpänne or ſpönnе.
ſtehlen, to steal;	ſtahl,	ſtähle or ſtöhle.
ſterben, to die;	ſtarb,	ſtürbe.
verderben, to spoil (neut.);	verdarb,	verdürbe.
werben, to sue;	warb,	würbe.

The verbs: falten, to fold; ſalzen, to salt; ſpalten, to split; ſchroten, to cut, to grind, make in the past participle gefalten, geſalzen, geſpalten, geſchroten; this is their only irregularity. The regular past participle of these verbs occurs also, but cannot be used adjec-tively. Examples:

Er hat das Fleiſch geſalzt (or geſalzen), he has salted the meat; but Geſalzeneſ (not geſalzteſ) Fleiſch, salted meat.

The following verbs are irregular as intransitives, but regular as transitives:

erſchrecken (ſchrecken), to frighten, to be frightened;
ſchmelzen, to melt, to be melting;
ſchwellen, to swell, to raise, to rise;
quellen, to soak, to gush, to spring.

The transitives löſchen, to extinguish, and bleichen, to bleach, are regular, but the intransitives erlöſchen, to become extinguished, and erbleichen, to grow pale, are irregular.

The following verbs are irregular in one signification and regular in another:

Hauen is irregular in the sense of *to strike*, but when used in the sense of *to hew* (wood, or a figure out of stone, etc.) the imperfect is regular.

Schaffen is irregular only in the sense of *to create*, but regular in the sense of *to work*.

Schleifen is irregular in the sense of *to sharpen*, in all other significations it is regular.

Weichen is irregular in the sense of *to give way*, but regular in the sense of *to soak*.

Bewegen is irregular in the sense of *to induce*, but regular in the sense of *to move*.

Pflegen is regular in the sense of *to nurse* or *to be accustomed*, in other significations it is irregular.

Wiegen, in the sense of *to rock*, *to move the cradle*, is regular.

Wägen, to distinguish it from *wiegen*, is now generally conjugated regularly, but *erwägen*, to consider, is always irregular.

Imperative Mood.

The second person singular of the imperative mood is formed from the second person singular present indicative by cutting off *st* (not *est*) which leaves the imperative ending in *e*. Examples:

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Present Indicative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
beginnen, to begin,	ich beginne, du beginn(e)st,	beginne.
bitten, to beg,	ich bitte, du bittest,	bitte.

The third person singular and the whole of the plural of the imperative are regular (i. e. like that of *lieben*).

Verbs which in the second and third person singular present indicative change *e* into *i* (*ie*), and *ie* into *eu*, drop the final *e* in the imperative. Examples:

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Present Indicative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
lesen, to read;	ich lese, du liesest,	lies.
nehmen, to take;	ich nehme, du nimmst,	nimm.
fliegen, to fly; {	ich fliege, du fliegst.	fliege.
	ich fliege, du fliegt,	flieg.

We have already stated that forms like *fliegt*, *flieg*, etc. are obsolete, but they occur sometimes in poetry.

Verbs that modify the radical vowel in the second and third person singular present indicative do *not* modify it in the imperative. Example:

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Present Indicative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
fallen, to fall.	ich falle, du fällst,	fälle.

The verb *wissen* makes *wisse* in the second person singular of the imperative.

An Alphabetical List of the Irregular Verbs.

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT. 2 & 3 pers.	IMPERF. Ind.	PART.
Baden, to bake;	bäckst, bäckt,	back,	gebacken.
Befehlen, to command;	befiehlst, befiehlt,	befahl,	befohlen.

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT. 2 & 3 pers.	IMPERF. <i>Ind.</i>	PART.
Befleigen (ſich), to apply one's self;		beſaß,	beſiſſen.
Beginnen, to begin;		begann,	begonnen.
Beißen, to bite;		biß,	gebiſſen.
Bergen, to conceal; birgſt, birgt,		barg,	geborgen.
Verſten, to burſt; birſteſt, birſtet,		barſt, borſt,	geborſten.
Befinnen (ſich), to re- collect one's ſelf; }		beſann,	beſonnen.
Beſißen, to poſſeſs;		beſaß,	beſeſſen.
Betrügen, to deceive;		betrog,	betrogen.
Bewegen, to induce;		bewog,	bewogen.
Biegen, to bend;		bog,	gebogen.
Bieten, to bid;		bot,	geboten.
Binden, to bind;		band,	gebunden.
Bitten, to beg, to pray, to aſk;		bat,	gebeten.
Blafen, to blow; bläſeſt, bläſt,		blies,	geblaſen.
Bleiben, to remain;		blieb,	geblieben.
Bleichen, to fade;		blieh,	gebliehen.
Braten, to roaſt; brätſt, brät,		briet,	gebraten.
Brachen, to break; brichſt, bricht,		brach,	gebrochen.
Brennen, to burn;		brannte,	gebrannt.
Bringen, to bring;		brachte,	gebracht.
Denken, to think;		dachte,	gedacht.
Dingen, to bargain, hire;		dung,	gedungen.
Dreſchen, to thrash; driſcheſt, driſcht,		droſch,	gedroſchen.
Dringen, to urge;		drang,	gedrungen
Empfangen, to receive; { empfangſt, }		empfieng,	empfangen
	{ empfängt, }		
Empfehlen, to re- { empfehleſt, }		empfohl,	empfohlen.
commend; { empfiehlt, }			
Empfinden, to perceive;		empfund,	empfundnen
Entrinnen, to eſcape;		entrann,	entronnen.
Erbleichen, to grow pale;		erblich,	erblichen.

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT. 2 & 3 pers.	IMPERF. <i>Ind.</i>	PART.
Ergreifen, to seize;		ergriff,	ergriffen.
Erfüren, to choose;		erfor,	erforen.
Erlöschen, to become extinct;		erlosch,	erloschen.
Erschallen, to sound;		erscholl,	erschollen.
Erschrecken, to be frightened;	{ erschrickst, erschrickt, }	erschrak,	erschrocken.
Erwägen, to consider;		erwog,	erwogen.
Essen, to eat;	isst, ißt,	aß,	gegessen.
Fahren, to drive, to go in a vehicle;	{ fährst, fährt,	fuhr,	gefahren.
Fallen, to fall;	fällst, fällt,	fiel,	gefallen.
Fangen, to catch;	fängst, fängt,	fang,	gefangen.
Fechten, to fight;	sichst, sicht,	focht,	gefochten.
Finden, to find;		fand,	gefunden.
Flechten, to twist;	flichtst, flicht,	flocht,	geflochten.
Fliegen, to fly;		flog,	geflogen.
Fliehen, to flee;		floh,	geflohen.
Fließen, to flow;		floß,	geflossen.
Fressen, to devour, eat;	frisst, frißt,	fraß,	gefressen.
Frieren, to freeze;		fror,	gefroren.
Gähren, to ferment;		gohr,	gegohren.
Gebären, to bring forth;		gebar,	geboren.
Geben, to give;	giebst, giebt,	gab,	gegeben.
Gebieten, to command;		gebot,	geboten.
Gedeihen, to prosper;		gedieh,	gediehen.
Gehen, to go;		ging,	gegangen.
Gelingen, to succeed (<i>impers.</i>);	}	gelang,	gelingen.
Gelten, to be worth;	gilst, gilt,	galt,	gegolten.
Genesen, to recover;		genaß,	genesen.
Genießen, to enjoy;		genoß,	genossen.

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT. 2 & 3 pers.	IMPERF. Ind.	PART.
Gefchehen, to happen } (<i>impers.</i>);	geschieht,	geschah,	geschehen.
Gewinnen, to gain;		gewann,	gewonnen.
Gießen, to pour;		goß,	gegossen.
Gleichen, to be alike;		glich,	geglichen.
Gleiten, to slide;		glitt,	geglitten.
Glimmen, to shine faintly;		glomm,	geglommen.
Graben, to dig; gräbft, gräbt,		grub,	gegraben.
Greifen, to seize;		griff,	gegriffen.
Halten, to hold; hält, hält,		hielt,	gehalten.
Hängen, to hang (<i>int.</i>); hängft, hängt,		hing,	gehangen.
Hauen, to strike;		hieb,	gehauen.
Heben, to lift;		hob,	gehoben.
Heißen, to be called;		hieß,	geheißen.
Helfen, to help; hilfft, hilft,		half,	geholfen.
Küren, to choose, to elect;		for,	geforen.
Reifen, to scold;		tiff,	getiffen.
Kennen, to know;		kannte,	gekannt.
Klimmen, to climb;		klomm,	geklommen.
Klingen, to sound;		klang,	geklungen.
Kneifen, to pinch;		kniff,	gekniffen.
Kommen, to come;		kam,	gekommen.
Kreischen, to cry;		kriech,	gekreichen.
Kriechen, to creep;		kroch,	gekrochen.
Laden, to load;		lud,	geladen.
Laufen, to run; läufft, läuft,		lief,	gelaufen.
Leiden, to suffer;		litt,	gelitten.
Leihen, to lend;		lieh,	geliehen.
Lesen, to read; liesest, liest,		las,	gelesen.
Liegen, to lie, to be situated;		lag,	gelegen.
Löschen, to extinguish; löschest, löscht,		lösch,	gelöschen.
Lügen, to lie, to utter } a falsehood; }		log,	gelogen.

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT. 2 & 3 pers.	IMPERF. <i>Ind.</i>	PART.
Mahlen, to grind;		mahlte,	gemahlen.
Weiden, to avoid;		mied,	gemieden.
Milken, to milk;		molk,	gemolken.
Messen, to measure; missest, mist,		maß,	gemessen.
Nehmen, to take; nimmst, nimmt,		nahm,	genommenen.
Nennen, to name;		nannte,	genannt.
Pfeifen, to whistle;		pfiff,	gepfiffen.
Pflegen, to foster;		pflog,	gepflogen.
Preisen, to extol;		pries,	gepriesen.
Quellen, to spring } forth;	quillst, quillt,	quoll,	gequollen.
Rathen, to advise; rätst, rät,		rieth,	gerathen.
Reiben, to rub;		rieb,	gerieben.
Reißen, to tear;		riß,	gerissen.
Reiten, to ride;		ritt,	geritten.
Rennen, to run;		rannte,	gerannt.
Riechen, to smell;		roch,	gerochen.
Ringeln, to wrestle;		rang,	gerungen.
Rinnen, to coagulate;		rang,	gerungen.
Rufen, to call;		rief,	gerufen.
Saufen, to drink } like brutes;	säufft, säuft,	soff,	gesoffen.
Saugen, to suck;		sog,	gesogen.
Schaffen, to create;		schuf,	geschaffen.
Scheiden, to separate;		schied,	geschieden.
Scheinen, to appear, } to shine;		schien,	geschienen.
Schelten, to scold; schiltst, schilt,		schalt,	gescholten.
Scheren, to shear;		schor,	geschoren.
Schieben, to shove, to push;		schob,	geschoben.
Schießen, to shoot;		schuß,	geschossen.
Schinden, to flay;		schund,	geschunden.

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT. 2 & 3 pers.	IMPERF. <i>Ind.</i>	PART.
Schlafen, to sleep;	schläfst, schläft,	schliefe,	geschlafen.
Schlagen, to beat;	schlägst, schlägt,	schlug,	geschlagen.
Schleichen, to sneak;		schlich,	geschlichen.
Schleifen, to grind;		schliff,	geschliffen.
Schließen, to shut, } to lock;		schloß,	geschlossen.
Schlingen, to twine;		schlang,	geschlungen.
Schmeißen, to sling;		schmiß,	geschmissen.
Schmelzen, to melt; schmilzest, schmilzet,		schmolz,	geschmolzen.
Schneiden, to cut;		schnitt,	geschnitten.
Schrauben, to screw;		schrob,	geschroben.
Schreiben, to write;		schrieb,	geschrieben.
Schreien, to cry;		schrie,	geschrien.
Schreiten, to stride;		schritt,	geschritten.
Schwären, to fester;		schwor,	geschworen.
Schweigen, to be silent;		schwiege,	geschwiegen.
Schwellen, to swell; schwillst, schwillt,		schwoll,	geschwollen.
Schwimmen, to swim;		schwamm,	geschwommen.
Schwinden, to vanish;		schwand,	geschwunden.
Schwingen, to swing;		schwang,	geschwungen.
Schwören, to swear;		{ schwor, } schwur,	geschworen.
Sehen, to see; siehst, sieht,		sah,	gesehen.
Senden, to send;		sandte,	gesandt.
Sieden, to boil;		sott,	gekott.
Singen, to sing;		sang,	gesungen.
Sinken, to sink;		sank,	gesunken.
Sinnen, to meditate;		sann,	gesonnen.
Sitzen, to sit;		saß,	gessen.
Speien, to spit;		spie,	gespien.
Spinnen, to spin;		spann,	gesponnen.
Sprechen, to speak; sprichst, spricht,		sprach,	gesprochen.

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT. 2 & 3 pers.	IMPERF.	PART. <i>Ind.</i>
Sprießen, to sprout;		sproß,	gesprossen.
Springen, to spring;		sprang,	gesprungen.
Stechen, to sting;	stichst, sticht,	stach,	gestochen.
Stehen, to stand;		stand,	gestanden.
Stehlen, to steal;	stiehst, stiehlt,	stahl,	gestohlen.
Steigen, to mount;		stieg,	gestiegen.
Sterben, to die;	stirbst, stirbt,	starb,	gestorben.
Stieben, to fly like dust;		stob,	gestoben.
Stinken, to stink;		stank,	gestunken.
Stoßen, to push;		stieß,	gestoßen.
Streichen, to stroke;		strich,	gestrichen.
Streiten, to contend;		tritt,	gestritten.
Thun, to do;	thust, thut,	that,	gethan.
Tragen, to carry;	trägst, trägt,	trug,	getragen.
Treffen, to hit;	triffst, trifft,	traf,	getroffen.
Treiben, to drive;		trieb,	getrieben.
Treten, to tread, to step;	} trittst, tritt,	trat,	getreten.
Triefen, to drip;		troff,	getroffen.
Trinken, to drink;		trank,	getrunken.
Trügen, to deceive;		trog,	getrogen.
Verbieten, to forbid;		verbot,	verboten.
Verbleichen, to fade;		verblüch,	verblüchen.
Verderben, to be spoiled (<i>neut.</i>);	} verdirbst, verdirbt,	} verdarb,	verdorben.
Verdrießen, to vex (<i>imp.</i>);		verdroß,	verdrossen.
Vergeßen, to forget;	vergissest, vergißt,	vergaß,	vergeffen.
Vergleichen, to compare;		verglich,	verglich.
Verlieren, to lose;		verlor,	verloren.
Wachsen, to grow;	wächstest, wächst,	wuchs,	gewachsen.
Waschen, to wash;	wäschtest, wäscht,	wusch,	gewaschen.
Wägen, to weigh (<i>act.</i>);		wog,	gewogen.

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT. 2 & 3 pers.	IMPERF. <i>Ind.</i>	PART.
Weichen, to yield;		wich,	gewichen.
Weisen, to show;		wies,	gewiesen.
Wenden, to turn (<i>neut. and refl.</i>);		wandte,	gewandt.
Werben, to sue; wirbst, wirbt,		warb,	geworben.
Werfen, to throw; wirfst, wirft,		warf,	geworfen.
Wiegen, to weigh (<i>neut.</i>);		wog,	gewogen.
Winden, to wind;		wand,	gewunden.
Wissen, to know; weiß, weißt, weiß,		wußte,	gewußt.
Zeihen, to accuse;		zieh,	gezichen.
Ziehen, to draw;		zog,	gezogen.
Zwingen, to compel;		zwang,	gezwungen.

Reflective Verbs.

Nearly all true reflective verbs have the reflective pronoun in the accusative case. There are however some which have the reflective pronoun in the dative; most of these govern an accusative, besides the dative of the reflective pronoun, and partake therefore as much of the nature of active verbs as of the form of reflective verbs. Of this latter kind are:

Sich einbilden, ich bilde **es mir** ein, I imagine it.
Sich anmaßen, ich maße **es mir** an, I arrogate it to myself.
Sich getrauen, ich getraue **es mir** nicht, I do not dare (to do it).

The following verbs have also the reflective pronoun in the dative: sich schmeicheln, to flatter one's self: sich widersprechen, to contradict one's self.

Conjugation of the Reflective Verbs.

Sich schämen, to be ashamed.

PRESENT.

Indicative.

Ich schäme mich, du schämst dich, er schämt sich, wir schämen uns, ihr schämt euch, sie schämen sich.	}	I am ashamed, &c.
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Subjunctive.

Ich schäme mich, du schämeſt dich, er schäme ſich, wir schämen uns, ihr schämet euch, ſie ſchämen ſich.	}	I may be ashamed, &c.
--	---	--------------------------

IMPERFECT.

Ich schämte mich.

Ich schämete mich.

PERFECT.

Ich habe mich geschämt.

Ich habe mich geschämt.

PLUPERFECT.

Ich hatte mich geschämt.

Ich hätte mich geschämt.

FIRST FUTURE.

Ich werde mich schämen.

Ich werde mich schämen.

SECOND FUTURE.

Ich werde mich geschämt haben. Ich werde mich geschämt haben.

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde mich schämen.

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde mich geschämt haben.

IMPERATIVE.

Schäme (du) dich,
 schäme er sich,
 schämen wir uns,
 schämet (ihr) euch,
 schämen sie sich.

INFINITIVES.

Pres. Sich schämen,
 Perf. sich geschämt haben,
 Fut. sich schämen werden.

PARTICIPLE.

Sich schämend.

Many intransitive verbs can be used as reflexive verbs in phrases like these:

Er geht sich müde, he makes himself tired by walking. Er schläft sich krank, he makes himself ill by sleeping (too much). Er steht sich gut, he is well off. Er spielt sich arm, he is making himself poor by gambling. Er arbeitet sich todt, he is working himself to death.

Many verbs have a different signification, when used as reflexives; as:

Aufführen, to erect; sich aufführen, to conduct one's self; finden, to find; sich finden (in etwas), to accommodate one's self to a thing; stellen, to place; sich stellen, to pretend; vergehen, to pass away; sich vergehen, to commit an offence; verlassen, to leave; sich verlassen, to rely upon, and many others.

Impersonal Verbs.

Impersonal verbs properly so called are verbs denoting an action which is conceived without a subject from whom the action proceeds. Examples:

Es regnet, it rains; es schneiet, it snows; es blizt, it lightens; es donnert, it thunders; es hagelt, it hails.

Actions which require a personal subject, may yet be spoken of without mentioning that subject. This is done in German:

a) By using the passive voice of verbs impersonally. Examples:

Es wird getanzt, there is dancing going on. Es wird gesungen, there is singing going on.

b) By using reflective verbs impersonally. Examples:

Von eurer Fahrt kehrt sich's nicht immer wieder (Schiller), from a journey like yours one does not always return. Es trinkt sich gut aus diesem Becher, it is pleasant drinking out of this cup.

Sometimes the subject from whom the action proceeds is expressed though the verb is impersonal, but then that subject takes the form of the object. Examples:

Es friert mich, I am cold; es dürftet mich, I am thirsty.

Es gibt, there is, there are, is an impersonal verb and can have no plural.

Impersonal verbs are almost all conjugated with haben; geschehen, to happen, and gelingen, to succeed, are conjugated with sein.

Compound Verbs.

There are three kinds of verbal prefixes: 1) Separable prefixes; 2) Inseparable prefixes; 3) Prefixes that are sometimes separable and sometimes inseparable.

I.

Separable Prefixes.

Ab, off;	fort, away;	ob, over;
an, on;	heim, home;	vor, before;
auf, up;	her, hither;	weg, away;
aus, out;	hin, thither;	zu, to;
bei, by;	los, loose;	zurück, back;
da, dar, there;	mit, with;	zusammen, together.
ein, in;	nach, after;	
empor, up;	nieder, down;	

These prefixes are separated from the verb and placed at the end of the clause when the verb is in a simple tense (i. e. in the present or imperfect tense or in the imperative mood of the active voice). The separation does however not take place in relative or dependent clauses, when the verb is removed to the end of the clause. Examples:

Ausgehen, to go out. Er **ging** heute **aus**. Ich weiß, daß er heute **ausging** (dependent clause).

Beistehen, to assist. Er **stand** ihm **bei**. Der Mann, welcher ihm **beistand**, ist mein Bruder (relative clause).

The augment **ge** in the past participle, and the preposition **zu** in the supine are placed between the

separable prefix and the verb, and form one word with them. Examples:

Ausgehen, past part. ausgegangen; supine, auszuge-
hen. Beistehen, past. part. beigefanden; supine beizu-
fthen.

II.

Inseparable Prefixes.

Be, emp, ent, er, ge, hinter, miß, ver, voll, wider, zer.

Verbs compounded with these prefixes are conjugated like simple verbs, but they do not take the augment **ge** in the past participle. Examples:

Geßen, past part. gegangen; begehen, past part.
begangen; legen, past part. gelegt; verlegen, past part.
verlegt.

III.

Prefixes which are sometimes Separable and sometimes Inseparable.

Durch, through; über, over; um, round; unter,
under. Wieder, again, is inseparable only in wieder-
holen, to repeat.

These prefixes have the accent, when they are
separable; when they are inseparable, the *verb* has
the accent.

If one of the above prefixes is used both ways
with the same verb, the latter has two distinct signi-
fications.

The following verbs are both separable and in-
separable:

Separable.

Dúrchbringen, to press
 through;
 dúrchgehen, to run away;
 dúrchlaufen, to run through,
 wear off;
 dúrchreisen, to travel
 through;
 dúrchschneiden, to cut
 through;
 dúrchstreichen, to blot out;
 dúrchziehen, to pull through;
 übergehen, to go over;
 überlegen, to lay over;
 übersehen, to look over;
 übersetzen, to cross (a
 river &c.);
 überstehen, to project;
 umgehen, to associate;
 umkleiden, to change dress;
 umpflanzen, to transplant;
 umspannen, to change
 (horses, &c.);
 unterdrücken, to press un-
 der;
 unterhalten, to hold under;
 unterliegen, to lie under;
 unterschieben, to shove un-
 der;

Inseparable.

Dúrchbringen, to penetrate;
 durchgehen, to go through;
 durchlaufen, to peruse ha-
 stily;
 durchreisen, to travel over
 a country;
 durchschneiden, to intersect;
 durchstreichen, to roam over;
 durchziehen, to roam
 through;
 übergehen, to pass over
 in silence;
 überlegen, to consider;
 übersehen, to overlook;
 übersetzen, to translate;
 überstehen, to overcome;
 umgehen, to evade, to
 clothe.
 umkleiden, to envelop;
 umpflanzen, to plant round;
 umspannen, to span round;
 unterdrücken, to oppress;
 unterhalten, to entertain;
 unterliegen, to succumb;
 unterschieben, to substitute
 falsely;

and many others.

Compound Prefixes.

If a compound prefix is composed of two separable prefixes, the whole is treated as a separable prefix. Examples:

Hinausgehen, to go out; past part. **h**inausgegangen; **h**ervorſtehen, to project; past part. **h**ervorgeſtanden; pres. ind. ich gehe hinaus, es ſteht hervor.

If the first component of a compound prefix is separable and the second inseparable, the former only is separated from the verb; and since the inseparable prefix remains, the verb cannot take the augment **ge** in the past participle. Examples:

Anvertrauen, to entrust, past part. anvertraut, pres. ind. ich vertraue an; außverfaufen, to sell off, past part. außverkauft, pres. ind. ich verkaufe auß.

There are many verbs which seemingly have a compound verbal prefix, the *first* component *inseparable* and the *second separable*; in reality such verbs are formed from compound substantives with a simple inseparable prefix. Examples:

Verabreden, formed from the substantive Abrede with the verbal prefix ver; pres. ind. ich verabrede; past part. verabredet. Thus also: beantragen, from Antrag; bevormunden, from Vormund, &c.

All verbs of the last mentioned class are regular because all derivative verbs are regular. Example:

Veranlaſſen, to cause, imp. ind. **veranlaſſe**, past part. **veranlaſſt**.

All *separable* verbal prefixes have the principal accent; *inseparable* verbal prefixes are *without* accent.

The prefix **miß** is an exception to this rule, as it has the principal accent in a few verbs, which take also the augment **ge** in the past participle and the preposition **zu** in the supine between the prefix and the verb:

mißtönen,	past part.	mißgetönt,	supine	mißzutönen;
mißgreifen,	"	mißgegriffen,	"	mißzugreifen;
mißarten,	"	mißgeartet,	"	mißzuarten;
mißbieten,	"	mißgeboten,	"	mißzubieten;
mißdenken,	"	mißgebacht,	"	mißzudenken;
mißgehen,	"	mißgegangen,	"	mißzugehen.

A few verbs compounded with **miß** take the augment in the past participle before the prefix **miß**, which then receives the principal accent; such verbs are:

mißbrauchen,	past part.	gemißbraucht;
mißdeuten,	"	gemißdeutet;
mißgönnen,	"	gemißgönnt;
mißtrauen,	"	gemißtraut;
mißhandeln,	"	gemißhandelt, &c.

The last of these verbs makes in the past participle *gemißhandelt* or *mißhandelt*, when used in the sense of to illtreat, but in the sense of to act badly it makes *mißgehandelt*.

Verbs compounded with adjectives or substantives may be either separable or inseparable, but the adjectives or substantives with which they are compounded have always the principal accent.

The following verbs are inseparable, *but they take the augment ge* in the past participle:

Muthmaßen, to suppose, past part. gemuthmaßt, &c.;
 liebfoßen, to caress; lustwandeln, to walk for pleasure;
 rechtfertigen, to justify; weisfagen, to prophesy; will-
 fahren, to comply; wahrsagen, to prophesy; wetter-
 leuchten, to lighten.

Many verbs compounded with adjectives are se-
 parable, such as:

Großthun, to boast; hochachten, to esteem highly;
 wahrnehmen, to observe, &c.

The student must be careful to distinguish be-
 tween compound verbs and verbs formed from com-
 pound substantives. Of this latter kind are: frühstücken,
 to breakfast, from Frühstück; argwöhnen, to suspect,
 from Argwohn, &c. Such verbs are conjugated like
 simple verbs.

Adverbs.

In German almost every adjective may be used
 as an adverb.

Adverbs may be classified according to their signi-
 fication thus:

1) Adverbs of *quality* or *manner*. Examples:

Er schreibt **gut**, he writes well; er spricht **richtig**,
 he speaks correctly; er denkt **anders**, he thinks
 otherwise.

2) Adverbs of *degree*: **äußerst** schön, extremely
 beautiful; **sehr** groß, very great.

3) Adverbs of *quantity*: Er spricht **viel**, he talks much; er ist **zweimal** hier gewesen, he has been here twice.

4) Adverbs of *place*: Er ist nicht **hier**, he is not here; ich kann ihn **nirgends** finden, I can find him nowhere.

5) Adverbs of *time*: Er wird **bald** kommen, he will soon come; er war **gestern** hier, he was here yesterday.

6) Adverbs *expressing a mood*:

- a) Affirmative adverbs: **Ja**, yes; **freilich**, certainly, &c.
- b) Negative adverbs: **Nein**, no, **nicht**, not, &c.
- c) Interrogative adverbs: **Wo**? Where? &c.
- d) Potential adverbs: **Wohl**, **etwa**, perhaps, &c.
- e) Optative adverbs: **Wenn** er **doch** gekommen wäre, would that he had come!
- f) Imperative adverbs: **Schlechterdings**, by no means, &c.

Adverbs of *quality* or *manner*, and also a few adverbs expressing *time* or *place* indefinitely, admit of the degrees of comparison, forming their comparative like adjectives by adding **er** to the positive. Examples:

Schnell, quick, quickly; er geht **schneller**, he is walking more quickly. **Oft**, often; **öfter**, oftener; er schreibt **öfter** als du, he writes oftener than you.

The relative superlative of adverbs is formed by adding **sten** to the adverb and placing **am** before it. Examples:

Er schreibt am **besten**, he writes best. Er geht am **schnellsten**, he walks quickest.

The absolute superlative of adverbs is formed like that of adjectives.

The following adverbs have irregular comparatives and superlatives:

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Bald, soon;	eher,	am ehesten.
Gern, willingly;	lieber,	am liebsten.
Viel, much;	mehr,	am meisten.
Wenig, little;	minder or weniger,	am mindesten or am wenigsten.
Wohl, well;	besser,	am besten.

Prepositions.

Prepositions governing the Genitive Case.

Anstatt, or statt, instead of;
 diesseits, on this side of;
 halben, or halber, on account of;
 außerhalb, without;
 innerhalb, within;
 oberhalb, above;
 unterhalb, below;
 jenseits, on the other side of;
 kraft, by virtue of;
 längs, along;
 laut, conformably to;
 trotz, in spite of;
 um willen, for the sake of;

ungeachtet, notwithstanding;
 unweit, not far from;
 vermittelt, by means of;
 vermöge, by dint of;
 während, during;
 wegen, on account of;
 zufolge, in consequence of.

Außer governs the genitive in one expression only: **Außer Landes**, out of the country.

Halber and **halben** always stand after the case they govern.

Ungeachtet and **zufolge** may precede or follow their cases, but the latter governs the dative when it follows its case. The case governed by **um** **willen** stands between the two words.

When **halben**, **wegen** and **um** **willen** are used with a personal pronoun, they are affixed to the pronoun, and the **r** in the genitive of the latter is changed into **t**; except in **unser** and **euer** which add a **t**. Examples:

Meinetwegen, deinethalben, um seinetwillen, unsertwegen, &c.

Trotz and **längs** are also used with the dative.

The following adverbs are also used with the genitive and may therefore be classed with the prepositions governing that case:

hinsichts,	} with regard to;
hinsichtlich,	
rücksichtlich,	
angesichts,	

in the face of;

behufs, on behalf of;
 inmitten, in the midst of;
 unbeschadet, without prejudice to.

Anstatt (or statt) meines Bruders, or an meines Bruders
 Statt, instead of my brother. Statt seiner,
 instead of him.

Diesseits und **jenseits** des Sees, on this side and
 on the other side of the lake.

Außerhalb der Stadt, outside the town; **innerhalb**
 der Festung, within the fortress; **oberhalb** des
 Waldes, above the wood; **unterhalb** des Dorfes,
 below the village.

Kraft seines Amtes, by virtue of his office.

Längs des Flusses (or dem Flusse), along the river.

Laut seines schriftlichen Versprechens, according to his
 written promise.

Trotz des schlechten Wetters (or dem schlechten Wetter)
 ist er abgereist, in spite of the bad weather he
 has departed.

Um meines Bruders **willen**, for the sake of my brother.
 Er wird es um **unserwillen** thun, he will do
 it for our sakes.

Ungeachtet (or ohngeachtet) dieser Warnung, or dieser
 Warnung ohngeachtet, notwithstanding this warn-
 ing.

Unweit jener Stadt wurde der Feind geschlagen, not
 far from that town the enemy was defeated.

Vermittelt (mittels or mittelst) Ihrer Hülfe wird er
 es thun können, by means of your help he will
 be able to do it.

Bermöge fortwährender Uebung gelang es ihm endlich,
by dint of continual practice he succeeded at
last.

Während des Winters, during the winter. Während
seines Besuches, during his visit.

Wegen meiner Gesundheit, or meiner Gesundheit wegen,
on account of my health. Er wird es meiner-
wegen thun, he will do it on my account.

Zufolge dieses Befehls (or diesem Befehl **zufolge**),
in consequence of this order.

Prepositions governing the Dative Case.

Aus, out of;
außer, out of;
bei, by, near, with;
binnen, within (time only);
entgegen, opposite to;
gegenüber, opposite to;
gemäß, conformably to;
längs, along;
mit, with;
nach, after, according to;
nebst, together with;
ob, over, at (in poetry only);
sammt, together with;
seit, since;
von, from, of, by;
zu, to, at;
zufolge, in consequence of;
zuwider, against, in opposition to.

Entgegen, gemäß and **gegenüber** stand nearly always after their case.

Zuwider always follows its case.

Zufolge governs the dative when placed after its case, and the genitive when it precedes it (see p. 112).

Aus, out of. Er kommt **aus** der Kirche, he is coming out of church. Er thut es **aus** Liebe für seinen Sohn, he does it from love for his son.

Außer out of, on the outside of (this preposition does not denote motion like **aus**). Er wohnt **außer** der Stadt, he lives outside the town. Er war **außer** Stande es zu thun, he was not in a position to do it. **Außer** dir ist noch Niemand angekommen, besides yourself nobody has as yet arrived.

Bei, by, near, with. **Bei** seiner Abreise, at his departure. Er stand **bei** seinem Vater, he stood near his father. Er blieb drei Monate **bei** seinem Bruder, he remained three months with his brother (i. e. at the house of his brother).

Binnen drei Monaten mußte er die ganze Arbeit vollenden, within three months he had to complete the whole work.

Entgegen, opposite to. Sie kommen uns **entgegen**, they are coming to meet us. Der Wind war ihnen **entgegen**, the wind was against them.

Gegenüber, opposite to. Unserm Hause **gegenüber**, opposite our house.

Längs dem Flusse, along the river.

Mit, with. Er spielt **mit** meinen Kindern, he is playing with my children. Er wartet auf dich **mit** Ungeduld, he is waiting for you with im-

patience. Ich kann **mit** dieser Feder nicht schreiben, I cannot write with this pen.

Nach, after, according to. Er kam zwei Stunde **nach** mir an, he arrived two hours after me. Er geht **nach** Deutschland, he is going to Germany. Karl war **nach** deinem Bruder der beste Redner in der Versammlung, Charles was next to your brother the best speaker at the meeting. Dieses Fleisch schmeckt **nach** Zwiebeln, this meat tastes of onions.

In the sense of *according to* **nach** may stand after its case.

Meiner Meinung **nach** (or **nach** meiner Meinung), according to my opinion.

Nebst, together with. Er ist **nebst** seinen Brüdern hier angekommen, he has arrived here together with his brothers.

Ob, over. This preposition is obsolete and occurs now only in poetry: **Ob** dem Altar hing eine Mutter Gottes (Schiller), above the altar hung an image of the virgin.

Ob in the signification of "on account of" is also used with the genitive case: Alle Redlichen beklagen sich **ob** dieses Landvogts Geiz (Schiller), all honest men complain of the avarice of this governor.

Sammt, together with. Er ging **sammt** seinem ganzen Regimente zum Feinde über, he went over to the enemy together with his whole regiment.

Seit, since. Er ist **seit** vorgestern nicht hier gewesen, he has not been here since yesterday. Er war **seit** Jahren krank gewesen, he had been ill for years.

Von, from, of, by. Er kommt **von** London, he comes from London. Drei **von** uns blieben, three of us remained. Er wurde **von** seinem Vater bestraft, he was punished by his father.

In speaking of time or place the case governed by **von** is sometimes followed by **an** or **auf** which convey the idea of "onwards", "upwards".

Von diesem Orte an, from this place. **Von** ihrer Jugend auf, from their youth. **Von** jetzt an, henceforth.

Zu, to, at. Er ist **zu** deinem Bruder gegangen, he has gone to your brother. **Zu** London, in London. **Zu** Hause, at home. Er sieht **zum** (zu dem) Fenster hinaus, he is looking out of the window. **Zu** Pferde, on horseback. Napoleon wurde **zum** Kaiser erwählt, Napoleon was elected emperor.

Zufolge, in consequence of, according to, governs the genitive when it is placed before the case: Dir **zufolge**, according to you. Diesem Gesetz **zufolge**, according to this law.

Zuwider, against, in opposition to. Diesem Gesetz **zuwider**, contrary to this law.

Prepositions governing the Accusative Case.

Bis, till, as far as;
durch, through;
für, for;
gegen, against, towards;

ohne, without;
 um, around;
 wider, against;
 entlang, along.

Entlang generally follows its case and governs the accusative; when placed before its case, it governs the genitive.

Bis, till, as far as. **Bis** is used to denote the limit of time or space. Wie weit ist es von Mainz **bis** Frankfurt, how far it is from Mayence to Frankfort? Ihr Bruder blieb **bis** drei Uhr hier, your brother remained here till three o'clock.

Bis is frequently joined to other prepositions: Er stand im Wasser **bis** an die Kniee, he stood in the water up to his knees. Er blieb hier **bis** nach Mitternacht, he remained here till after midnight.

Durch, through. Sie gingen **durch** den Wald, they went through the wood. Er hat es **durch** dich erfahren, he has heard of it through you.

Sometimes the case governed by **durch** is followed by **hindurch**: Sie gingen **durch** den Wald **hindurch**, they went through the wood.

Sometimes **hindurch** is used alone; it always stands after the noun: Den ganzen Sommer **hindurch**, throughout the whole summer.

Für, for. Diese Federn sind **für** Sie, these pens are for you. Diese Bücher sind ein Geschenk **für** Ihren Bruder, these books are a present for your brother.

Gegen, towards, against. Er ist **gegen** meinen Freund sehr gütig gewesen, he has been very kind towards my friend. **Gegen** Mitternacht hörte der Regen auf, towards midnight the rain ceased. Er that es **gegen** meinen Rath, he did it contrary to my advice.

Sometimes **gen** is used instead of **gegen**: **Gen** (gegen) Himmel, towards heaven. **Gen** (gegen) Abend, towards evening.

Ohne, without. Er ist **ohne** Freund, he is without a friend. Ein Baum **ohne** Früchte, a tree without fruit.

The preposition **sonder**, without, is obsolete, but occurs sometimes in poetry; it cannot be followed by an article.

Sonder Zweifel, without a doubt. **Sonder** Scheu, without fear.

Um, round, about. Sie gehen **um** den See, they are going round the lake. **Um** drei Uhr, at three o'clock. **Um** Weihnachten, about Christmas.

Wider, against. Wer nicht für mich ist, ist **wider** mich, he who is not for me, is against me. Vertheidige dich **wider** ihn, defend yourself against him.

Entlang, along. Er ging den Fluß **entlang**, he went along the river.

Prepositions governing sometimes the Dative and sometimes the Accusative.

An, on, near, at;
auf, on, upon;
hinter, behind;
in, in, into;
neben, beside;
über, over, above;
unter, under, beneath;
vor, before;
zwischen, between.

These prepositions govern the dative case when they indicate locality, or motion *in* a place; in fact when they answer the question "where"? Examples:

Er ist in **dem** Zimmer, he is in the room. Er geht in **dem** Zimmer auf und ab, he is walking up and down in the room. Er ist auf **dem** Hügel, he is on the hill. Er geht auf **dem** Hügel spazieren, he is on the hill taking a walk.

They govern the accusative case when they denote motion, direction or tendency, toward, i. e. when they answer the question "whither"? They also govern the accusative case when they are used figuratively. Examples:

Er geht in **das** Zimmer, he is going into the room. Er geht auf **den** Hügel, he is walking up the hill. Wir denken oft an **dich**, we are often thinking of you. Er wartet auf **dich**, he is waiting for you. Ich freue mich sehr über **das** schöne Geschenk, I am highly delighted with the beautiful present.

There are no doubt a few phrases in which the dative and accusative are arbitrarily used. Thus we say: in *dieser* Weise or *auf diese* Weise, in this manner; but it would be difficult to give a reason why in the latter expression we use *auf* *with* the accusative.

An, on, near, at, to. Er **steht an dem** Fenster, he is standing at the window. Er **geht an das** Fenster, he is going to the window. Er **schreibt an diesem** Tisch, he is writing at this table. Er **schreibt an seinen** Vater, he is writing to his father.

Auf, on, upon. Die Bücher **liegen auf dem** Tische, the books are lying on the table. Ich **legte die** Bücher **auf den** Tisch, I laid the books on the table. Er **sitzt auf jenem** Stuhle, he is sitting on that chair. Er **setzte sich auf jenen** Stuhl, he took a seat on that chair.

Hinter, behind. Er **steht hinter der** Thüre, he is standing behind the door. Er **stellt sich hinter die** Thüre, he places himself behind the door.

In, in, into. Er **ist in der** Schule, he is at school. Er **geht in die** Schule, he is going to school. Er **reist in der** Schweiz, he is travelling in Switzerland. Er **reist in die** Schweiz, he is travelling to Switzerland.

Neben, beside, by the side of. Er **stand neben mir**, he stood beside me. Er **stellte sich neben mich**, he placed himself by my side.

Ueber, over, above. Das Bild **hängt über dem** Altare, the picture hangs above the altar. Er

hängt das Bild über **den** Altar, he hangs the picture above the altar.

Unter, under, beneath. Die Katze **liegt** unter **dem** Stuhle, the cat is lying under the chair. Die Katze hat sich unter **den** Stuhl **gelegt**, the cat has lain down under the chair.

Vor, before. Er **steht** vor **mir**, he is standing before me. Er **stellt** sich vor **mich**, he places himself before me.

Zwischen, between. Er **sas** zwischen meinem Bruder und mir, he sat between my brother and me. Er **setzte** sich zwischen meinen Bruder und **mich**, he seated himself between my brother and me.

The definite article is frequently contracted with prepositions, especially with the following:

an dem (am);	an das (an's);
bei dem (beim);	auf das (auf's);
in dem (im);	durch das (durch's);
von dem (vom);	für das (für's);
zu dem (zum);	in das (in's);
zu der (zur);	um das (um's), etc.

Conjunctions.

Conjunctions may be divided into three classes:
1) Copulative Conjunctions, 2) Causative Conjunctions
and 3) Adversative Conjunctions.

Copulative Conjunctions.

und, and;		weder — noch, neither —
sowohl — als, as well — as;		nor;
zudem,	} moreover;	dann, then;
übrigens,		ferner, further;
außerdem, besides;		endlich, lastly;
desgleichen, likewise;		theils — theils, partly —
auch, also;		partly;
nicht nur,	} — sondern	nämlich, namely;
nicht allein,		als, } as.
nicht bloß,	} — but also;	wie, }
erstens, }		
erstlich, }	firstly;	

Causative Conjunctions.

daher,	} therefore, on	somit, }	} thus, therefore;
deswegen,		also,	
deshalb,		folglich, consequently;	
darum,		denn, for.	
darnach,	} consequently;		
mithin,			

Adversative Conjunctions.

Nicht — *) sondern, not —	gleichwohl, nevertheless;
but;	doch,
nicht — vielmehr, not —	jedoch,
but rather;	dennoch,
entweder — oder, either —	indessen, however;
or;	

*) After a negation, when there is a contrast, *but* must be expressed by **sondern** and not by **aber**.

sonst, else;	dessenungeachtet, notwith-
denn, unless, (es sei denn);	standing;
aber, } on the other hand;	nichtsebstoweniger, never-
allein, }	theless.

Interjections.

Interjections are of two kinds: 1) Pure interjections, 2) Elliptical sentences used as interjections. Of the former kind are: *Äh! Ah! Au! Oh!* etc. Of the latter kind are: *Gott befohlen!* (i. e. seien Sie Gott befohlen), *Adieu! Zu Hülfe!* (i. e. kommt zu Hülfe), *Help!* etc.

1) Joy is expressed by: *Äh! Ha! Ah! Ha! O! O! Heiße! Huzzah! Zuchhe! Huzzah!*

2) Grief and pain: *Äh! Ah! O! Au! Oh! Leider! Alas! Weh mir! Woe is me! O weh! Alas!*

3) Surprise and admiration: *Äh! Ah! Ei! Eh! So! What! Poß tausend! Zounds! Bravo! Bravo!*

4) Salutation and congratulation: *Lebe wohl! Farewell! Willkommen! Welcome! Heiß dir! Hail! Glück zu! Good luck!*

5) Threatening: *Warte nur! Wait! Weh dir! Woe be to you!*

6) Derision: *Possen! Stuff! Warum nicht gar! Why not indeed!*

7) Encouragement: *Wohlan! Well then! Getroßt! Cheer up! Be of good cheer! Auf! Up!*

8) Calling for help: *Hülfe!* Help! *Feuer!* Fire! *Mord!* murder!

9) Giving warning: *Kopf weg!* Take care of your head! *Heads!* *Holla!* *Hallo!* *Zurück!* Stand back! *Gebt Acht!* Take care! *Heda!* Ho there!

10) Indifference: *Immerhin!* No matter! *Weinetwegen!* Never mind! *Paß!* Pooh!

11) Aversion: *Pfui!* *Fy!* *Pfui doch!* *Fy!*

12) Requesting silence: *St!* Hush! *Stille,* Peace:

13) Affirmation: *Wahrhaftig!* Truly! *Auf Ehre!* On my honour!

Syntax.

The Arrangement of Words.

1) There are two kinds of sentences: a) the principal sentence, b) the dependent sentence.

A principal sentence expresses a complete thought by itself, as: *Ich sah Ihren Freund,* I saw your friend. A dependent sentence does not express a complete thought and can therefore *not* stand alone, as: *Als er ankam,* when he arrived. Thus: *Ich sah Ihren Freund, als er ankam,* I saw your friend when he arrived, contains two sentences, of which the former is the principal sentence, the latter the dependent sentence.

2) A principal sentence is said to be *direct*, when the *copula stands after its subject*.

A principal sentence is said to be *inverted*, when the *copula stands before its subject*.

The Direct Principal Sentence.

3) In a simple sentence the subject stands first, then the copula, and the predicate takes the last place.

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Copula.</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>
Der Garten	ist	groß,
The garden	is	large.
Der Baum	wird	grün.
The tree	is getting	green.
Der Freund	bleibt	treu,
The friend	remains	true.

4) When copula and predicate are contained in one word, that word takes the place of the copula and the place of the predicate remains vacant.

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Copula.</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>
Der Vogel	singt,	
The bird	sings.	
Er	arbeitet,	
He	is	working.
Sie	lesen,	
They	are	reading.

5) In a direct principal sentence *no adverb or adverbial expression can be placed between the subject and the copula*, but if the subject has an extension the copula must stand after the subject and its extension.

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Copula.</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>
Der Garten meines Bruders	ist	groß,
My brother's garden	is	large.
Die Bäume in meinem Garten	werden	grün,
The trees in my garden	are getting	green.

6) The predicate may be a substantive, an adjective, a past participle or an infinitive; a separable prefix also, when separated from the verb, takes the place of the predicate.

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Copula.</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>
Dieſer Mann	iſt	mein Freund,
This man	is	my friend.
Das Zimmer	iſt	groß,
The room	is	large.
Er	hat	geſchlafen,
He	has	slept.
Wir	werden	ſehen,
We	shall	see.
Mein Bruder	geht	weg,
My brother	goes	away.

7) When in a direct principal sentence the verb is in a *compound tense* the past participles and infinitives stand *last*, after any other predicate. When an infinitive and a past participle occur in the same sentence the infinitive stands after the past participle.

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Copula.</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>
Der Schüler	iſt	ſleißig geweſen,
The pupil	has	diligent been.
Das Kind	wird	krank werden,
The child	will	ill get.
Er	wird	faul geweſen ſein.
He	must	idle been have.

8) When the verb is in a *simple tense* and is compounded with a *separable prefix*, the separable prefix stands last.

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Copula.</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>
Er	geht	aus,
He	goes	out.

9) Dative and accusative cases stand between the copula and the predicate. The following rules are to be observed with regard to their relative position, when they are *not preceded by prepositions*:

a) If dative and accusative are both substantives, the names of persons stand before the names of things.

Er gab meinem Bruder ein Buch, he gave a book to my brother. Er überließ meinen Freund seinem Schicksale, he left my friend to his fate.

b) If both cases are names of persons, the accusative stands before the dative.

Ich habe meinen Sohn diesem Lehrer anvertraut, I have entrusted my son to this teacher. Er hat den Sklaven seinem Herrn zurückgegeben, he has returned the slave to his master.

c) If the one case is a pronoun and the other a substantive, the pronoun stands before the substantive.

Ich habe ihm einen Brief geschrieben, I have written him a letter. Er hat es meinem Bruder erzählt, he has related it to my brother.

d) If both cases are personal pronouns, the accusative stands before the dative.

Er hat es mir gesagt, he has told (it to) me. Er hat ihn dir empfohlen, he has recommended him to you.

e) Personal pronouns precede demonstratives.

Er hat ihn diesem vorgestellt, he has presented him to this one. Er hat ihm dieses gegeben, he has given him this.

10) The genitive when used to qualify a word stands either immediately before or, more frequently, immediately after the word it qualifies.

Meines Vaters Haus }
Das Haus meines Vaters } ist in dieser Straße, my
father's house is in this street. Es wurde auf des
Hauptmanns Befehl gethan, es wurde auf den Befehl
des Hauptmanns gethan, it was done by order of the
captain.

11) When the genitive is a completing object, it stands after the accusative. Er beschuldigt diesen Mann des Hochverraths, he accuses this man of high treason.

12) Cases preceded by prepositions stand after cases not preceded by prepositions; but if a substantive preceded by a preposition forms an *adverbial expression* it must take the place assigned to it by the rules on the position of adverbs. Ich habe ein Geschenk von ihm erhalten, I have received a present from him. Ich habe einen Brief an meinen Bruder geschrieben, I have written a letter to my brother. Er hat **vor einer Stunde** (adverbial expression of time) die Stadt verlassen, he left the town an hour ago.

13) The case preceded by the preposition that is governed by the verb, stands after all other cases preceded by prepositions:

Er hat sich auf dem Spielplatze und im Garten **nach dir** umgesehen, he looked for you in the playground and in the garden.

14) Adverbs (or adverbial expressions) of manner stand after all other adverbs or adverbial expressions, but they stand sometimes before, though *generally after*, the accusative.

Er hat heute in meinem Zimmer **fleißig** studirt, he has studied diligently in my room to-day. Er wird dein Zimmer **nicht leicht** finden können, he will not be able to find your room very easily. Er hat mir **aufrichtig** seine Schuld bekannt, he has candidly confessed his guilt to me.

15) Adverbs (and adverbial expressions) of time stand before any other adverb and also before the object, except when the object is a personal or reflective pronoun.

Ich habe **soeben** seinen Brief erhalten, I have just received his letter. Wir werden ihn **bald** hier sehen, we shall soon see him here. Er hat sich **jetzt** entschlossen noch eine Woche bei uns zu bleiben, he has now made up his mind to remain with us another week.

16) Personal and reflective pronouns preceded by prepositions take their places according to rules 12 and 13.

Wollen Sie heute Abend **mit mir** in's Theater gehen? Will you go to the theatre with me to-night? Karl wird morgen Abend mit seinem Bruder **zu uns** kommen, Charles will come to us to-morrow with his brother. Nächstes Jahr werden wir sicherlich **mit Ihnen** nach Deutschland gehen, next year we shall certainly go to Germany with you. Ich habe ihm gestern ein Billet **für Sie** gegeben, I gave him yesterday a ticket for you.

17) The adverbs **etwa, gern, nicht, wohl, vielleicht, zwar** are placed before the emphatic word in the sentence.

Ich hätte meinen Bruder gern gesehen, Ich hätte gern meinen Bruder gesehen, I should have liked to see my brother. **Ich habe dieses Buch nicht gelesen,** I have not read this book. **Ich habe nicht dieses Buch gelesen, sondern jenes,** I have not read this book, but that one.

The Inverted Sentence.

18) An inverted sentence is a sentence in which *the subject is placed after the copula.*

A sentence must be inverted:

a) When one of those words that usually stand after the copula, is placed before the subject. Examples:

Er war heute hier (direct principal sentence). **Heute war er** hier (inverted principal sentence), he has been here to-day. **Dieses Buch sollten Sie** lesen, this book you ought to read. **Lesen kann er** nicht, he cannot read.

From these examples it will be seen that for the sake of emphasis almost any word may be taken out of its regular position and placed at the beginning of a sentence.

b) When a dependent clause stands before the principal clause, the principal clause must be inverted. Examples:

Ich sah ihn, als er ankam, I saw him when he arrived. Als er ankam, **sah ich** ihn, when he arrived, I saw him. Ich werde es ihm geben, wenn er kommt, I shall give it him, if he comes. Wenn er kommt, **werde ich** es ihm geben, if he comes, I shall give it to him.

c) In direct questions, except when an interrogative pronoun is the subject. Examples:

Hast du mein Buch? Have you my book? Wer hat mein Buch? Who has my book? **Geht dein Bruder** heute Abend in's Theater? Is your brother going to the theatre to-night?

d) In imperatives. Examples:

Geben Sie es mir, give (ye) it to me. **Sagen Sie** es ihm, tell it to him. **Sehen wir** hin, let us go there.

e) Such expressions as: *he said, he exclaimed, &c.* are inverted, when they stand after a quotation or after any part of a quotation. Examples:

Du bist mein Freund, **sagte er**, und ich der deinige, "you are my friend", he said, "and I am yours". Bleibe bei mir, **rief er aus**, "stay with me", he exclaimed.

f) Optative sentences generally take the inverted form. Examples:

Wärest du doch früher gekommen, would that you had come sooner. **Möge er** lange leben, may he live long.

g) When the conjunction **wenn, if**, is omitted, the dependent clause is inverted. Examples:

Ich würde es ihm gegeben haben, **hätte ich** ihn gesehen, I should have given it to him, if I had seen him. **Hätte ich** das gewußt, so würde ich nicht gekommen sein, had I known that, I should not have come.

h) I concessive sentences when **schon, gleich** etc. are used instead of **obschon, obgleich**, etc. Example:

Ist er **schon** zu spät gekommen, though he came too late.

i) Sometimes exclamations take the inverted form. Example:

Habe ich es doch gewußt! I knew it!

19) When it is intended to lay a stress on the subject, this is sometimes placed after the copula, and **es** (which is then called the *grammatical subject*) takes its place. In such cases the verb always agrees with the *real subject*, and *not* with the *grammatical subject*. Examples:

Es sind zwanzig Knaben in dieser Klasse, there are twenty boys in this class. **Es sind Fremde** angekommen, strangers have arrived.

20) When there is a *grammatical subject* the *real subject* is sometimes placed at the end of the sentence. Example:

Es sind unter euch viele tapfere Männer, there are among you many brave men.

21) A principal sentence, preceded by a dependent sentence, generally begins with **so** when the latter is introduced by one of the following conjunctions: **Als, da, nachdem, obgleich, obschon, obwohl, weil, wenn, wenngleich, wenschon, wiewohl**. Example:

Da er krank ist, **so** mußt du ihn besuchen, since he is ill, you must visit him.

22) In an inverted sentence the reflective pronoun and the dative or accusative of a personal pronoun — when not preceded by a preposition — are *generally* placed between the copula and the subject, if the latter is a substantive. Examples:

Heute hat **ihn** mein Bruder gesehen, my brother has seen him to-day. Darüber wird **sich** mein Vater freuen, my father will rejoice at this.

23) In inverted sentences adverbs, adverbial expressions, a dative or an accusative, are *sometimes* placed between the copula and the subject, if the latter is a substantive. Examples:

Wie man mir sagt, werden **noch heute** drei Regimenter die Festung verlassen, I am told three regiments will leave the fortress this very day. Gestern ist **meinem Bruder** der Befehl zugegangen sich bei seinem Regimente zu stellen, yesterday my brother received orders to join his regiment.

24) When a sentence beginning with an *indefinite* relative pronoun (**wer, was**) is placed before a principal sentence, the latter is not inverted, *if its subject is the same as that of the relative clause*. Examples:

Was er thut, **das ist** recht, what he does (that) is right. Wer nicht fleißig ist, **der lernt** nichts, he who is not diligent (he) learns nothing.

The subject in the principal sentence may then be omitted. Examples:

Was er thut ist recht, what he does is right. Wer nicht fleißig ist, lernt nichts, he who is not diligent, learns nothing.

Here the whole relative clause is the subject, in the former sentence to **ist**, in the latter to **lernt**.

The Dependent Sentence.

25) In a dependent sentence *the copula stands last*. A dependent sentence is introduced by a *relative pronoun*, a *relative adverb* (wann, when; wie, how; wo, where, etc. and their compounds as: womit, with which, etc.) or one of the following conjunctions:

Als, when;	obgleich, }	
bevor, before;	ob schon, }	although;
bis, until;	obwohl, }	
da, since (cause);	seit, }	since (time);
damit, in order that;	seitdem, }	
daß, that;	ungeachtet, although;	
ehe, before;	während, whilst;	
indem, whilst;	weil, because;	
je, the (before compara-	wenn, if, when;	
tives);	wenn gleich, }	although;
nachdem, after;	wenn schon, }	
ob, whether;	wiewohl, although;	
	wofern, in case that.	

Kennen Sie den Mann, **welcher** in jenem Wagen sitzt? Do you know the man who is sitting in that carriage? Ich weiß nicht, **wo** mein Bruder so lange **bleibt**? I do not know where my brother is staying so long. Er hofft, **daß** Sie bald an ihn schreiben **werden**, he hopes that you will soon write to him.

26) If in a dependent sentence an auxiliary verb of mood, or one of those verbs that govern the infinitive without **zu**, (heißen, helfen, sehen, hören, lehren, lernen), is used in a compound tense with another verb in the infinitive, the copula is *not* removed to the end of the clause, but stands *before the two infinitives*. Examples:

Ich weiß, daß er es **hat** thun wollen (not: thun wollen **hat**), I know that he has been willing to do it. Er sagt, daß er es nicht **hat** sehen können, he says that he has not been able to see it. Wir können nicht urtheilen, bis wir sie **haben** singen hören, we cannot judge till we have heard her sing.

27) In a dependent sentence the object is sometimes placed before the subject, when the latter is a substantive and the former a personal or reflective pronoun. Examples:

Er verstand die Regel, nachdem **sie** sein Lehrer erklärt hatte, he understood the rule after his teacher had explained it to him. Er war erst zwanzig Jahre alt, als **ihn** der Tod ereilte, he was only twenty years old when death overtook him. Da **sich** der Feind zurückgezogen hatte, besetzten wir die Stadt, the enemy having retreated we occupied the town.

28) In a dependent sentence the copula, to avoid the close repetition of **werden** in the passive, must stand before the past participle. Example:

Ich hoffe, daß sie **werden** belohnt werden, I hope that they will be rewarded.

29) In a dependent sentence the copula *may* stand before the past participle whenever the participle is in a *compound form*. Example:

Er wollte die Stelle nicht annehmen, obgleich sie ihm mehrere Male **war** angeboten worden (or angeboten worden **war**), he would not accept the post, though it had been offered to him several times.

30) The adverb **nämlich** and the following conjunctions have no influence on the order of words: **aber**, but; **allein**, but; **denn**, for; **oder**, or; **sondern**, but; **und**, and. Examples:

Er muß zu Hause bleiben, **denn er ist** krank, he must stay at home, for he is ill. Ich bin bei ihm gewesen, **aber ich fand** ihn nicht zu Hause, I have been at his house, but I did not find him at home.

31) If a particular stress is laid on the subject, it is not, when preceded by one of the following conjunctions and adverbs, placed after its verb: **auch**, also; **entweder**, either (must be followed by **oder**, or); **kaum**, scarcely; **noch**, nor; **weder**, neither (must be followed by **noch**, nor); **nur**, only; **sogar**, even; **schon**, already; **selbst**, even; **doch**, yet; **erst**, only. Examples:

Auch sein Bruder ist hier gewesen, his brother too has been here. Nur ich habe die Frage beantworten können, I alone have been able to answer the question.

32) When the conjunction **daß** is omitted, the order of words in the dependent sentence is the same as in a direct principal sentence. Examples:

Er sagte, **daß er dich gesehen habe**, or er sagte, er **habe** dich gesehen, he said (that) he had seen you

33) If there are two or more consecutive dependent sentences, *daß*, introducing the first, being understood in the others, *all take the form of dependent sentences*. Example:

*Ich weiß daß er angekommen **ist**, und Sie heute besuchen **wird**,* I know that he has arrived and (that he) will call upon you to-day.

34) When the verb is in the perfect or pluperfect tense, the copula may often be elegantly omitted in dependent sentences. Example:

*Nachdem er dieses Versprechen **gegeben** (or **gegeben hatte**), wurde er freigesetzt,* after he had given this promise, he was set at liberty.

The Articles.

As regards the use of the articles the German practice differs from the English in the following instances:

a) The names of months, seasons, streets and mountains, take the definite article in German; also the names of the days of the week when they are preceded by a preposition. Examples:

***Der** Mai ist der schönste Monat,* May is the most beautiful month. ***Der** Herbst ist die schönste Jahreszeit in Schottland,* Autumn is the most beautiful season in Scotland. *Er wohnt in **der** Königs Straße,* he lives in King Street. *Er hat **den** Vesuv gesehen,* he has seen Mount Vesuvius. ***Donnerstag** den ersten Mai,* Thursday the first of May. ***Am** Donnerstag,* on

Thursday. **Vom** nächsten Dienstag an, beginning on Tuesday next.

b) Those names of countries that are of the feminine gender, are preceded by the definite article. Examples:

Die Schweiz, Switzerland; **die** Türkei, Turkey; **die** Moldau, Moldavia.

c) Proper names qualified by an adjective are preceded by the definite article, except in the nominative of address. Examples:

Das schöne Frankreich hat viel gelitten, beautiful France has suffered much. **Schönes** Frankreich! Beautiful France! **Der** arme Karl hat viel gelitten, poor Charles has suffered much. **Armer** Karl, du hast viel gelitten! Poor Charles, you have suffered much!

d) The definite article must be placed before the noun in speaking of the whole genus of any thing. Examples:

Der Mensch ist sterblich, man is mortal. **Das** Gras ist grün, grass is green.

e) Abstract nouns are preceded by the definite article. Example:

Die Undankbarkeit ist das größte Laster, ingratitude is the greatest vice.

f) If two or more substantives follow each other, the article must be repeated before each unless they are all of the same gender and in the same number. Example:

Der Schnabel und **die** Füße dieses Vogels sind roth, the beak and feet of this bird are red.

g) If two or more substantives follow each other and there is an antithesis, the article must be repeated before each, though they be of the same gender and in the same number. Examples:

Der Edelmann, **der** Bürger und **der** Bauer, the nobleman, the citizen and the peasant. Der Herr und **der** Diener, the master and the servant; also der Vater und **der** Sohn, the father and the son; die Mutter und **die** Tochter, the mother and the daughter.

h) The definite article is used in such expressions as:
Zweimal **des** Jahres, twice *a* year. Sechs Schillinge **die** Elle, six shillings *a* yard.

i) With proper names the definite article must be used, if the case cannot otherwise be indicated. Example:

Die Tonne **des** Diogenes, the tub of Diogenes.

The Cases.

The Genitive.

The genitive is employed in German:

1) When in English the Saxon genitive (the real possessive case) is used. Examples:

Das Haus meines Bruders, my brother's house.
Des Feindes Land, the enemy's country.

2) Generally when two substantives are connected by the preposition *of*. Examples:

Der Kauf dieses Gutes, the purchase of this estate.

Die Erfindung des Telegraphen, the invention of the telegraph.

Substantives derived from intransitive or reflective verbs *are followed by the same preposition as the verb from which they are derived.* Examples:

Der Gedanke **an** (denken **an**, to think of) die Zukunft, the thought of the future. Die Furcht **vor** (sich fürchten **vor**, to be afraid of) den Folgen, the fear of the consequences.

The preposition *of* is *generally* translated into German by **von** with the dative:

a) In speaking of the material of which a thing is made, if the name of the material is preceded by a qualifying word. If the name of the material is *not* preceded by a qualifying word it is generally expressed in German by an adjective. Examples:

Eine Kette **von** feinsten Gold, a chain of the purest gold. Eine goldene Kette, a gold chain. Eine Kette **von** diesem Gold, a chain of this gold.

b) Before substantives denoting condition, age, weight, measure. Examples:

Ein Mann **von** großen Fähigkeiten, a man of great abilities. Ein Mann **von** Ehre, a man of honour. Ein Kind **von** zartem Alter, a child of tender age. Ein Knabe **von** sechs Jahren, a boy six years of age. Ein Berg **von** großer Höhe, a mountain of great height.

c) After definite and indefinite numerals. Examples:

Drei **von** uns, three of us. Viele **von** ihnen, many of them.

d) After the pronouns *derjenige, jeder, welcher, wer, etc.* Examples:

Wer **von** uns? Who of us? Jeder **von** ihnen, every one of them.

e) After a superlative degree. Example:

Die Schönste **von** allen, the most beautiful of all.

f) After titles before the names of places. Examples:

Der König **von** Sachſen, the King of Saxony.
Der Herzog **von** Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge.
Die Königin **von** England, the Queen of England.
England's Königin, like England's Queen, would only be used in poetic language.

The preposition *of* is *not* translated into German:

a) After words *expressing* weight, measure or quantity, except when the nouns denoting the substance or matter are preceded by a qualifying word (see p. 19). Examples:

Zwei Pfund Thee, two pounds of tea. Zwei Pfund **von diesem** Thee (or **dieses Thees**), two pounds of this tea.

b) Between common nouns and proper names of places. Examples:

Das Königreich Sachſen, the kingdom *of* saxony.
Die Festung Mainz, the fortress *of* Mayence. Die Universität Heidelberg, the university *of* Heidelberg.
Das Dorf Neuenheim, the village *of* Neuenheim.

c) Between the common noun *Monat* and the names of months. Examples:

Im Monat Januar, in the month *of* January.
Der Monat Mai, the month *of* May.

The genitive is governed:

a) By the following intransitive verbs:

achten, to attend to;	harren, to wait for;
bedürfen, to need;	lachen, to laugh at;
begehren, to desire;	pflügen, to tend;
brauchen, to want;	schonen, to spare;
entbehren, to do without;	spotten, to mock;
entrathen, to dispense with;	verfehlen, to miss;
ermangeln, to be without;	vergeffen, to forget;
erwähnen, to mention;	wahren, } to take care
gedenken, to remember;	wahrnehmen, } of;
genießen, to enjoy;	warten, to attend to.

The verbs *bedürfen*, *begehren*, *brauchen*, *entbehren*, *erwähnen*, *genießen*, *pflügen*, *schonen*, *verfehlen*, *vergeffen*, *wahrnehmen*, *wahren*, *warten* (to tend) are generally construed with the accusative case; *achten*, *harren* and *warten* with the preposition **auf** and the accusative case; *lachen* and *spotten* with the preposition **über** and the accusative case.

b) By the following intransitive verbs with a reflective form:

sich annehmen, to interest one's self in;	sich bemätern, to seize;
" bedienen, to make use of;	" bescheiden, to acquiesce in;
" befeigen, } to apply	" befeinen, to recollect;
" befeigen, } one's self	" entäußern, to abstain from;
" begeben, to give up;	" enthalten, to abstain from;
" bemächtigen, to take possession of;	" entfehlen, to rid one's self of;

sich entsinnen, to remember;	sich rühmen, to boast;
" erbarmen, to take pity on;	" schämen, to be ashamed;
" erschrecken, to presume;	" unterfangen, } to dare;
" erinnern, to remember;	" vermessen, }
" erübhnen, to dare;	" versehen, to expect;
" erwähnen, to refrain from;	" wehren, to defend one's self;
" freuen, to rejoice;	" weigern, to refuse;
" getrösten, to console one's self;	" wundern, to wonder.

Sich erbarmen, sich freuen, sich schämen and sich wundern are also used with **über** and the accusative; sich enthalten is used with **von**; **auf** is sometimes used after sich besinnen and sich freuen, after the latter in the sense of "to enjoy in anticipation".

c) By the following impersonal verbs:

Es jammert mich, I pity; es lohnt sich, it is worth; es reuet mich, I repent; es gelüftet mich, I long; with the last of these the preposition **nach** may be used.

d) The following transitive verbs govern the accusative of the *person* and the genitive of the thing:

anklagen, to accuse;	entledigen, to free from;
belehren, to inform;	entsetzen, to discharge;
berauben, to deprive;	entwöhnen, to wean;
beschuldigen, to accuse;	losprechen, to acquit;
entbinden, to release;	überführen, to convict;
entblößen, to strip;	überheben, to spare, to save;
entheben, to exempt from;	überzeugen, to convince;
entladen, to release from;	versichern, to assure;
entkleiden, to deprive of;	würdigen, to deign;
entlassen, to dismiss;	zeihen, to accuse.

With the following the preposition **von** may be used: entbinden, entladen, entblößen, entlassen, entfleiden, entsetzen, entmöhnen, lossprechen, überführen, überzeugen, versichern.

e) The genitive is used after the following adjectives:

bedürftig, in want of;	los, free;
benötigt, in need of;	mächtig, master of;
bewußt, conscious;	müde, tired;
eingedenk, mindful;	satt, satiated;
fähig, capable;	schuldig, guilty;
froh, glad;	theilhaft, partaking in;
gewahr, aware;	überdrüssig, weary of;
gewärtig, expecting;	verdächtig, suspected;
gewiß, certain;	verlustig, forfeiting;
gewohnt, accustomed;	voll, full;
kundig, acquainted with;	werth, worth;
lebig, void;	würdig, worthy.
leer, empty;	

With the adjectives gewahr, gewohnt, los, müde, satt, voll and werth the accusative is more commonly used; with gewiß, leer and voll the preposition **von** is sometimes used; with fähig the preposition **zu**; with froh the preposition **über** with the accusative.

Voll is used with the accusative when the object has no attribute: Der Beutel ist **voll** Geld, the purse is full of money. In this case **voll** frequently takes the ending **er**: Voller Gnade. Voller Muth. When the object has an attribute, the genitive is used with **voll**: Ein Becher **voll** Wein, but ein Becher **voll des köstlichsten** Weins, a cup full of the most delicious wine.

Formerly the genitive was much more frequently used in German than it is now, and it has been preserved in such expressions as:

Des Landes verweisen, to banish. Ich lebe der Hoffnung, I live in hope. Hungers sterben, to die of hunger, etc.

The Dative.

The dative is governed:

a) By many transitive verbs which govern, besides the *accusative* of the *thing*, the *dative* of the *person*:

Einem etwas sagen, to say something to a person.

b) By many verbs compounded with **ab, an, auf, aus, bei, ein, entgegen, nach, unter, vor, wider, zu**, either besides the accusative or alone, as:

Er entging **ihnen**, he escaped them. Er zieht **es diesem** vor, he prefers it to this. Wir hörten **ih** zu, we listened to her. Wir schreiben es ihm zu, we ascribe it to him.

c) By the following simple intransitive verbs:

antworten, to answer;	fröhnen, to humour;
danken, to thank;	gebühren, to be due;
dienen, to serve;	gefallen, to please;
drohen, to threaten;	gehören, to belong;
fehlen, to be wanting;	gehorden, to obey;
fluchen, to curse;	gereichen, to tend;
folgen, to follow;	gleichen, to resemble;

helfen, to help;	schmeicheln, to flatter;
huldigen, to do homage;	trauen, to trust;
mangeln, to be wanting;	trogen, to defy;
nahe, to approach;	wehren, to restrain;
nützen, to be useful;	weichen, to yield;
schaden, to injure;	ziemen, to fit, to become, etc.
scheinen, to seem;	

d) The verbs *sein*, *werden* and *gehen* are often used impersonally with adverbs with the dative:

Mir ist besser, I feel better. *Ihm ward bange*, he was getting frightened.

e) By several expressions, as:

Leid thun, to cause grief;	den Hof machen, to court;
wehe thun, to cause pain;	Hohn sprechen, to scorn;
kund thun, to make known;	zu Theil werden, to fall
zu Hülfe kommen, to come	to one's share;
to help;	Wort halten, to keep one's
das Wort reden, to excuse;	promise.

f) The following verbs are only used impersonally and have the *real* subject in the dative:

Es ahnet mir, I forbode;	es efelt mir, I feel dis-
es dünkt mir, } me-seems;	gusted;
es dünkt mir, }	es schwindelt mir, I feel
es grauet mir, I am afraid;	giddy;
	es träumt mir, I dream.

g) The following adjectives govern the dative:

Ähnlich, similar;	bekannt, known;
angenehm, agreeable;	fremd, strange;

gemein, common;	hold, favourable;
geneigt, inclined;	lieb, dear;
gleich, like;	nahe, near;
gnädig, gracious;	ſchuldig, indebted;
heilſam, ſalutary;	willkommen, welcome, etc.

Many adjectives also, formed from verbs that govern the dative case, as: gehorſam, obedient; ergeben, devoted; nützlich, uſeful; ſchädlich, hurtful, etc.

h) After adjectives preceded by **zu** or followed by **genug** the English *for* is generally rendered by the dative. Examples:

Das iſt **ihm** zu theuer, that is too dear for him.
Dieſes Haus iſt **ihr** nicht groß genug, this houſe is not large enough for her.

i) The dative, eſpecially of perſonal pronouns, is frequently uſed in German inſtead of a poſſeſſive genitive. Examples:

Er wohnt ein Engel an der Seite (Schiller), an angel is living at *your* ſide. **Dir** tödtete ein Schuß das Pferd, a ſhot killed my houſe. **Seinem Bruder** wurde der linke Arm abgeſchoſſen, *his brother's* left arm was ſhot off.

j) The dative of perſonal pronouns of the firſt and ſecond perſons is often uſed in familiar language to denote in a moſt indefinite manner a participation in feeling of the ſpeaker or of the perſon addreſſed. This dative can but rarely be tranſlated into Engliſh. Examples:

Du biſt **mir** ein ſchöner Burſche, you are a fine fellow! Dort waren wir **dir** ſo vergnügt, we were ſo happy there.

The Accusative.

a) All transitive verbs govern the accusative case.

b) Most reflective verbs have the reflective pronoun in the accusative case; the following are excepted:

Ich maße mir an, I arrogate to myself;	ich nehme mir heraus, I dare;
ich bitte mir aus, I request;	ich nehme mir vor, I intend;
ich denke mir, } I fancy;	ich eigne mir zu, } I appropriate;
ich bilde mir ein, }	ich eigne mir an, }

c) The following impersonal verbs have the real subject in the form of the object, i. e. in the accusative case:

Es hungert mich, I am hungry;	es verlangt mich, I long for;
es dürftet mich, I am thirsty;	es gelüftet mich, I covet;
es friert mich, I am cold;	es jammert mich, I pity;
es schläfert mich, I am sleepy;	es schaudert mich, I shudder.

d) The following verbs govern two accusative cases:

Nennen, } to call;	lehren, to teach;
heißen, } to call by a bad	schelten, } name.
fragen, to ask;	schimpfen, }

Examples: Er nannte mich seinen Freund, he called me his friend. Ich lehre ihn diese Sprache, I teach him this language.

In the passive these verbs, except **lehren**, are used with two nominatives; we can *not* say: Er wurde von mir die französische Sprache gelehrt, he was taught the French language by me; we should have to say: Er wurde von mir in der französischen Sprache unterrichtet, he was instructed by me in the French language.

e) The accusative is used *absolutely* to express duration of time, length, number, value and weight. It is therefore used with the following verbs: wiegen, to weigh; kosten, to cost; gelten, to be worth. Also with the following adjectives: werth, worth; schwer, heavy; stark, strong; groß, great; lang, long; breit, broad; tief, deep; hoch, high; weit, wide; alt, old. Examples:

Den ganzen Tag hat er nichts gethan, he did nothing the whole day. **Den** ganzen Weg sprach er nur von sich selbst, all the way he spoke only of himself. Dieses Regiment ist tausend Mann stark, this regiment is a thousand men strong. Diese Mauer ist einen Fuß dick, this wall is one foot thick.

f) The accusative is also used absolutely to express the *definite* point of time. Examples:

London, the 1st of July 1879, London, **den** 1^{ten} Juli 1879. Er kommt **diesen** Abend, he comes this evening.

g) Some intransitive verbs, though they cannot be said to *govern* an accusative, are yet *followed* by that case. Examples:

Er weint bittere Thränen, he is weeping (shedding) bitter tears. Er träumte einen schrecklichen Traum, he dreamed a frightful dream.

The Verb.

The verb agrees with its subject in person and number: Ich bin, I am; er ist, he is; ihr seid, you are.

When there are several subjects of the third person, the verb is placed in the third person plural:

Vater und Sohn sind hier gewesen, father and son have been here.

The verb is however placed in the third person singular, when several subjects (each in the singular) may be taken to express *one* idea:

Groß und Rache sei vergessen (Schiller), let all resentment and revenge be forgotten.

When of several subjects one is in the *first* person, the verb is placed in the first *person plural*:

Ich und du kamen zu spät, I and you came too late.

When there is no subject of the first person, but one of the *second* and others of the *third* person, the verb is placed in the *second person plural*:

Du und dein Vater seid zu spät gekommen, you and your father came too late.

In these cases a personal pronoun in the first or second person plural, as the case may be, is generally placed before the verb:

Du und ich wir kamen zu spät; du und dein Vater ihr seid zu spät gekommen.

We have already stated that when a grammatical subject is used, the verb agrees with the *real* subject. Example:

Es reden und träumen die Menschen viel von künftigen besseren Tagen, men talk and dream much of future better days.

When the subject is a collective in the singular, the verb is placed in the singular. Examples:

Das Volk zerstreute sich, the people dispersed; das Duzend kostet einen Thaler, the dozen costs one dollar.

But when such collectives as: ein Duzend, a dozen; eine Menge, a multitude; ein Paar, a pair, etc., are joined to a substantive in the plural, the verb is generally placed in the plural. Example:

Eine Menge Gäste sind angekommen, a number of guests have arrived.

When both subject and predicate are in the nominative, the former in the singular, the latter in the plural, the verb in German is very often put in the plural. Example:

Seine einzige Hoffnung sind diese Beweise, his only hope is in these proofs.

Such titles as: Eure Majestät, your Majesty; Eure Hoheit, your Highness; Eure Excellenz, your Excellency, when used in addressing persons, have their verb in the plural. Example:

Eure Majestät haben befohlen, your Majesty has ordered.

The Tenses.

The present tense is used:

a) To express that which is taking place at the time we are speaking: Ich lese, I read; er wird

unterrichtet, he is being instructed. The difference between *I read* and *I am reading* can in German only be given by an adverb as: I read, ich lese, I am reading, ich lese **eben**.

b) The *present tense* is also used in speaking of an action that is always taking place, or of a state that is always existing. Example:

Alle Menschen müssen sterben, all men must die.

c) The *present tense* is used in German in speaking of a state or action that has begun in the past and is still continuing. Examples:

Er **wohnt** schon seit mehreren Jahren in London, he *has lived* in London for several years. Seit Anfang dieses Jahres **ist** er in meinem Dienste, he *has been* in my service since the beginning of this year.

d) The *present tense* is often used instead of the imperfect to enliven a narrative:

Gestern gehe ich in's Theater, setze mich hin und sehe plötzlich meinen alten Freund an meiner Seite, yesterday I went to the theatre, sat down, and suddenly I saw my old friend by my side.

e) The *present tense* is also used instead of the future, especially when the action spoken of is conceived as *certain to take place*, and when the time is indicated by another word:

Morgen erhältst du einen Brief, to-morrow you will receive a letter. Was thue ich um ihn zu retten? What shall I do to save him?

The **imperfect** is used:

a) In historical narration. Example:

Die Feinde **versuchten** an mehreren Stellen über den Fluß zu setzen, **fanden** aber überall kräftigen Widerstand, the enemy tried in several places to cross the river, but found everywhere vigorous resistance.

b) The *imperfect tense* is also used in speaking of an action that is *past* to the speaker, but *present* in reference to another past event spoken of. Example:

Dein Bruder war bei mir, als der Brief ankam, your brother was with me when the letter arrived.

c) The *imperfect tense* is also used when speaking of an action of long duration or of a custom. Examples:

Ihr wartet immer seiner Meinung, you were always of his opinion. Ihr pflegtet mich zu trösten, you used to console me.

The difference between the English simple past tense (I wrote, etc.) and compound progressive past tense (I was writing) can in German only be marked by the adverb **eben**. Example:

Ich schrieb eben an Sie, als Sie in's Zimmer traten, I was writing to you when you entered the room.

The **perfect tense** is used when the action is represented as absolutely past without reference to any other event. Examples:

Er hat an dich geschrieben, he has written to you. Dein Bruder ist angekommen, your brother has arrived.

The **pluperfect tense** expresses that an action had been absolutely completed in reference to another action which is likewise past. Example:

Nachdem ich meine Briefe geschrieben hatte, ging ich aus, after I had written my letters, I went out.

The **future tense** is sometimes used in German instead of the present, to express a probability or supposition. Example:

Er hört uns nicht, er wird noch schlafen, he does not hear us, he *is probably* still asleep.

In the same way the **second future** is sometimes used instead of the perfect. Example:

Er wird die Briefe schon geschrieben haben, he has probably already written the letters.

With these exceptions the first and second future tenses are used in German as in English.

The Moods.

The **indicative** is used either to assert a fact or to ask a direct question. Examples:

Er hat das Buch gelesen, he has read the book.
Hat er das Buch gelesen? Has he read the book?

A fact may be asserted negatively. Example:

Er hat das Buch nicht gelesen, he has not read the book.

Sometimes the indicative expresses an emphatic command, taking it as already obeyed. Example:

Du trittst vor (Schiller), step thou forward (you step forward).

The **subjunctive** expresses only the possibility of a fact, and is employed:

a) In indirect quotations.

Er behauptet, daß er dort gewesen **sei**, he asserts that he has been there.

But if the assertion in such a quotation is assumed as a fact by the speaker, the indicative is used. Example:

Er behauptet, daß er dort gewesen **ist**.

Indirect quotations are in English generally put in the *past tense* or *pluperfect tense*; in German they are mostly in the *present subjunctive* or *perfect subjunctive*. Examples:

Er sagte, er **sei** mein Freund, he said he *was* my friend. Er sagte, er **habe** es gesehen (or daß er es gesehen **habe**), he said that he *had* seen it.

When the present and perfect subjunctive have the same form as the present and perfect indicative, the indirect quotations are put in the *imperfect* or *pluperfect subjunctive*. Example:

Sie sagten uns, sie **hätten** (not sie **haben**) es gethan, they told us they *had* done it.

For the same reason the *conditional* is sometimes used instead of the *future subjunctive* when the indirect quotation is in the future. Examples:

Er sagte, er **werde** es thun, he said he would do it. Sie sagten, sie **würden** (not sie **werden**) es thun, they said they would do it.

b) Generally in clauses expressing a wish, request, hope, doubt, purpose or supposition, etc. Examples:

Wäre er doch gekommen, would that he had come. Hoffen wir daß es ihm gelingen **möge**, let us hope that he may succeed in it. Er schreibt fleißig, damit er diesen Monat mit dem Werke fertig **werde**, he is writing very diligently, in order to finish the work this month. But we must say: Er schreibt so fleißig, daß er diesen Monat mit dem Werke fertig werden **wird**, he is writing so diligently that he (really) will finish the work this month.

The Conditional Mood.

The imperfect subjunctive has also the force of a present conditional and the pluperfect subjunctive that of a perfect conditional. Examples:

Ich wäre hingegangen, or ich würde hingegangen sein, I should have gone there. Ich hätte ihm gesagt, wo du wohnst, I should have told him where you live.

When both inference and condition are stated, the *inference* is generally placed in the *conditional*, and the *condition* in the imperfect or pluperfect *subjunctive*. Example:

Wenn sie hier gewesen **wären** (condition), so **würde** ich Sie ihm vorgestellt haben (inference), if you had been here, I should have introduced you to him.

Ich ging zu ihm, **um** ihm bei seiner Arbeit zu helfen,
I went to him, (in order) to help him at his work.

b) After substantives, and after adjectives which govern the genitive or dative. Examples:

Er hatte nicht den Muth es zu thun, he had not the courage to do it. Er war begierig es zu wissen, he was desirous to know it.

c) After the prepositions **ohne**, without; **statt** (or **anstatt**), instead of; and **um**, in order to. Examples:

Er ging weg ohne mit mir zu sprechen, he went away without speaking to me. Statt (or anstatt) zu arbeiten spielte er, instead of working he played.

After verbs expressing *desire*, *knowledge*, *opinion*, etc., the accusative with the infinitive is frequently used in English. This construction is quite foreign to the German language, and a dependent clause beginning with **daß** is used in all such cases. Examples:

I wish *him to remain*, ich wünsche, daß er bleibe. I knew *it to be* your wish, ich mußte, daß es Ihr Wunsch war.

In German as in English the supine may be the object of a sentence. Examples:

Er wünscht zu bleiben, he wishes to remain. Er hofft zu siegen, he hopes to conquer.

When the infinitive is the object of a verb that requires a preposition in German, the adverb **da**, with that preposition as a suffix, must be placed after the verb requiring the preposition. Examples:

Er denkt **daran**, bei mir zu bleiben, he thinks of remaining with me. Er bestand **darauf**, den Brief zu sehen, he insisted on seeing the letter.

This is also the case when the supine depends on an adjective followed by a preposition. Example:

Er ist stolz **darauf**, ihn seinen Sohn zu nennen, he is proud of calling him his son.

In English the verbs: *to advise, to tell, to know, to say, to teach* are often followed by relative pronouns (or adverbs with a relative signification) and an infinitive; in translating into German, such a construction must be paraphrased by using the auxiliary verbs **sollen, müssen, können**. Examples:

I do not know *what to do*, ich weiß nicht, **was ich thun soll**. He will not tell me *whom to ask*, er will mir nicht sagen, **wen ich fragen muß**.

The Participles.

The Present Participle.

The present participle may be used as an attributive adjective, but it cannot be used as a predicate (see p. 38). Examples:

Das spielende Kind, the playing child; we can *not* say: das Kind ist spielend, the child is playing; we must say: das Kind spielt.

Cases governed by the present participle precede it:

Sein **ihn** zärtlich liebender Vater, his father who loves him tenderly.

The present participle is frequently used in English to express *cause, time*, etc. In such cases it must be translated into German by the verb in the indicative, the clause beginning with **als, da, wenn, weil, indem, nachdem** or **obgleich**; sometimes a clause beginning with **und** or a *relative pronoun* must be used in translating the English present participle into German. Examples:

Knowing his wish (i. e. *as* or *since* I knew his wish) I gratified it at once, **da** ich seinen Wunsch kannte, erfüllte ich ihn sogleich. He called on me bringing his son with him, er besuchte mich **und** brachte seinen Sohn mit. Having been warned several times, he yet pursued his dangerous course (i. e. although he had been warned etc.), **obgleich** er mehrere Male gewarnt worden war, verfolgte er doch seine gefährliche Laufbahn. Here is a knife belonging to you, hier ist ein Messer, **welches** Ihnen gehört.

The present participle is sometimes used as a *concrete* noun. Example:

Der Vorsitzende, (the presiding one) the president.

We have already stated (p. 157) that when the English present participle is used as an *abstract* noun, the infinitive must be used in German:

The singing, das Singen.

The present participle is often used as a complement. Examples:

Amalie warf sich weinend ihrem Vater zu Füßen, Amelia threw herself weeping at her father's feet. Lächelnd verließ er das Zimmer, smiling he left the room.

The Past Participle.

The past participle of transitive verbs has a *passive* signification; all past participles may be used as adjectives.

Sometimes the past participle is used to express a command. Example:

Aufgepaßt! Pay attention!

The Future Participle.

Transitive verbs have also a future participle which is formed from the present participle by placing *zu* before it; the future participle has a passive signification. Examples:

Der *zu* schreibende Brief, the letter to be written.
Das *zu* erreichende Ziel, the goal to be attained.

Adverbial Expressions.

a) Of Time.

The point of time of an action must be expressed either by the genitive or by the accusative; by the *genitive* in speaking of an *habitual* action, or of the point of time *indefinitely*; by the *accusative* in speaking of the point of time *definitely*. Examples:

Er badet sich **des Morgens**, he takes a bath in the morning (i. e. he is in the habit of taking a bath in the morning). Er kam **eines Morgens** zu mir, he came to me one morning. Er kam **diesen Morgen** zu mir, he came to me this morning.

With **jeder** the *accusative* of time is always used.
Example:

Jeden Tag sehe ich ihn, I see him every day.

Such expressions as: *in the morning, in the evening* etc. are placed in the genitive in German when the hour of the day is mentioned immediately before them.
Example:

Gestern um sechs Uhr (**des**) **Morgens** or Gestern **Morgen** um sechs Uhr, yesterday morning at six o'clock.

The accusative is used in such expressions as: *zweimal die Woche*, twice a week, etc.; but with masculine and neuter substantives the genitive is also used, as: *zweimal das Jahr* (or *des Jahres*), twice a year.

Duration of time is expressed: a) by the accusative; b) by the accusative followed by the adverb **lang**. Examples:

Er ist einen Monat hier gewesen, or er ist einen Monat lang hier gewesen, he has been here (for) a month. Er hat eine Stunde dort gesessen, he has been sitting there for an hour.

The point of time is also expressed by the following prepositions. Examples:

An, on (with the dat.). Am (an dem) ersten Mai, on the first of May. Am sechsten März, on the sixth of March. An Werktagen, on working-days.

Auf at (with the acc.). Auf die Minute, (at) to the minute.

Bei, at. Bei Tagesanbruch, at the break of day. Beim ersten Blick, at the first glance. Bei is also used in the expressions bei Tage, in the day-time; bei Nacht, at night; bei Zeiten, sometimes.

Gegen, towards. Gegen Abend, towards evening. Gegen zehn Uhr, towards ten o'clock.

Innerhalb and **innen**, within. Binnen vierzehn Tagen, within a fortnight. Innerhalb vierundzwanzig Stunden, within twenty-four hours.

Nach, after. Nach Tische, after dinner.

Ueber (with the acc.). Heute über vierzehn Tage, this day fortnight.

Um, at, about. Um 10 Uhr, at ten o'clock. Um Mitternacht, at midnight.

Vor (with the dat.) before, ago. Vor vierzehn Tagen, a fortnight ago. Vor Tische, before dinner.

Zu, at. This preposition was used in the Old German language where now **in** and **bei** are employed. It is still used with **Zeit** and **Mal**, and in a few expressions:

Zum ersten Mal, for the first time. Zur rechten Zeit, at the right time. Zu Anfang des Augusts sind Sie in Brüssel (Schiller), at the beginning of August you will be at Brussels. Und verläßt sie zur selben Stunde (Schiller), and leaves her at the same hour.

Duration of time is also expressed by the following prepositions:

Auf (with the acc.) for. Er hat dieses Haus auf ein Jahr gemiethet, he has taken this house for a year.

Bis, till. Bleibt bis zum Abend, stay till evening.
Bis zum Tode, till death.

In (with the dat.) in, during. In drei Wochen hätte er die Arbeit vollenden können, in three weeks he might have completed the work.

Seit, since (for). Seit jenem Tage, since that day.
Er ist seit einem Jahr krank, he has been ill for a year.

Unter (with the dat.) in, under. Unter Karls des Fünften Regierung, in the reign of Charles the Fifth.

Während, during. Während seiner Krankheit, during his illness.

b) Of Place.

Place is expressed:

1) By adverbs:

Hier, here, dort, there, etc.

2) By prepositions:

In dem Garten, in the garden. An dem Ufer, on the bank. Auf dem Thurme, on the tower. Er kommt zu mir, he is coming to me. Er geht nach London, he is going to London, etc.

3) In a few expressions the genitive and accusative cases are used to denote place:

Man sucht ihn **aller Orten** (Schiller), they are searching for him everywhere. **Des Weges** kam er (Schiller), he came this way. **Rechter Hand**, on the right hand. **Linker Hand**, on the left hand. Zwei Wanderer sieht er **die Straße** ziehn (Schiller), two travellers he sees going along the road. Er geht **den rechten Weg**, he goes the right way.

c) Of Manner.

Manner is expressed:

1) By adverbs or adjectives used adverbially.

2) By the following prepositions:

An (only used with the superlative), am besten, best, etc.

Auf with the accusative is only used when the substantives **Weise** and **Art** (manner) are expressed or understood; **auf** is used with the dative when joined to the substantive **Weg** (in the signification of *manner*):

Auf verschiedene Weise, in a different manner. Auf diese Art, in this manner. Auf's freundlichste, in the most friendly manner. Auf anderm Wege, in a different way (manner).

Mit is generally used to express the manner in which and the means by which an action is performed. Mit Vergnügen, with pleasure. Mit dem Schwert, with the sword.

Ohne is used like *mit*, but *negatively*. Ohne Mühe, without trouble. Er ißt ohne Gabel, he eats without a fork.

Nach denotes manner as agreeing with that of another. Nach den alten Bräuchen, according to the old customs. **Gemäß** is sometimes used instead of *nach*: Ihrem Wunsche gemäß, agreeably to your wish.

Zu is used to express the manner of locomotion: Zu Fuße, zu Pferde, zu Wagen, zu Wasser, zu Lande reisen etc., to travel on foot, on horseback, in a carriage, by water, by land.

d) Of Cause and Purpose.

1) A real ground, cause or reason is expressed by the prepositions: **von, vor, durch, aus, an, zufolge, laut, vermöge** and **vermittelft**:

Ich sah seinen Busen von prinzlischen Entschlüssen wallen (Schiller), I saw his bosom heave with princely resolutions. Er stirbt vor Hunger, he is dying with hunger. Durch ein solches Opfer kannst du dich retten, by such a sacrifice you can save yourself. Niemals kann es geschehen, aus tausend Gründen niemals, it can never be, for a thousand reasons never. Man kennt den Vogel an den Federn, the bird is known by its feathers. Diesem Befehl zufolge, in accordance with this command. Laut des Vertrags, conformably to the agreement. Vermöge seiner Festigkeit, by virtue of his firmness. Vermittelft einer Schiffbrücke gelang es ihm seine Armee zu retten, by means of a bridge of boats he succeeded in saving his army.

2) A moral ground is expressed by: **wegen, halben, (halber), um—willen, kraft:**

Wegen der Kosten, on account of the expenses. Er thut es Ehren halber, he does it for the sake of his honour. Um deines Bruders willen, for the sake of your brother. Kraft Ihres Amtes, by virtue of your office.

Um expresses a real and logical ground in **warum** and **darum:**

Warum eilt er so sehr? Why does he hasten so much? Und darum seid ihr gekommen? And that is why you came?

Adversative ground is expressed by **wider, zuwider, ungeachtet, trotz:**

Wider meinen Willen, against my will. Dem ausdrücklichen Befehle zuwider, contrary to the express command. Des kaiserlichen Verbotes ungeachtet, notwithstanding the imperial prohibition. Trotz des feindlichen Geschützes, in spite of the enemy's artillery.

Purpose is generally expressed by the preposition **zu:**

Zu welchem Zwecke, to what purpose? Zur Verschönerung der Stadt, for the embellishment of the town. Purpose is also expressed by the supine, which is then often preceded by **um:** Ich komme nicht zu bleiben, Abschied zu nehmen komme ich (Schiller), I do not come to stay, I come to say good-bye. Um sich zu retten, in order to save himself.

When the purpose of an action is the advantage of a person (or personified object) the preposition **für** is generally used:

Das hat ein Freund für seinen Freund gethan, a friend has done that for his friend. Er ist für die Freiheit gestorben, he died for liberty.

When the purpose of an action is the disadvantage of a person (or personified object), **wider** and **gegen** are used:

Die Briefe zeugen wider dich, these letters bear witness against you. Dort kämpfen Deutsche gegen Deutsche, Germans are fighting there against Germans.

Exercises.

These exercises are intended for pupils who have gone through the whole of the Grammar. For young pupils and beginners the exercises in "Friedrich's Grammatical Course of the German Language" should be used.

On the Declension of Substantives.

Where are the boots and shoes that I have ordered? I have sent them to your house. What is the price of these oxen, cows and sheep? All together a thousand dollars. He would not follow the advice of his friends. Fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, all were led into captivity. I shall send these fowls and these ducks to my cousins. What do you require? I want glasses, plates, knives and forks. Happiness does not consist in riches. Princes, kings and emperors, all took part in the undertaking. Who are these gentlemen? The younger

one has the appearance of a Frenchman. These birds have their nests on the high cliffs along the shore. Peace was no longer possible, and the knights with their vassals prepared for war; a few weeks later five thousand men took the field. In the few words that he spoke, he did not express himself well. I am quite of your opinion, it seems to me that he is always making use of the wrong words. The shops of the trades-people in this town are very nice; but in the evening when the shutters are up (say shut), the streets look very dull. Protestants and Catholics were agreed on this point. The lectures of these professors are very interesting, and yet they are attended by very few students. All the officers of our regiment are members of these clubs. These astronomers say that they have seen two comets this year. These two universities are the best at which these lawyers might continue their studies. He is still collecting materials for the work which he intends to publish.

To order, bestellen; the price, der Preis; the ox, der Ochse; the cow, die Kuh; the dollar, der Thaler; the advice, der Rath; to lead, führen; the captivity, die Gefangenschaft; the fowl, das Huhn; the duck, die Ente; to require, verlangen; the plate, der Teller; to consist, bestehen; riches, der Reichthum; to take part in, Theil nehmen an; the undertaking, das Unternehmen; the appearance, das Aussehen; the cliffs, die Felsenwände; the shore, die Küste; vassals, pl. of Mann; to take the field, in's Feld ziehen; to express one's self, sich ausdrücken; the opinion, die Meinung; to make use of, gebrauchen; wrong, unrichtig; to look, aussehen; dull, traurig; agreed on, einig über; the lecture, die Vorlesung; interesting, anziehend; to be attended, besucht werden; the member, das Mitglied; the lawyer, der Jurist; to continue, fortsetzen; to collect, sammeln; to intend, beabsichtigen; to publish, veröffentlichen.

On the Declension of Proper Names.

Have you seen Henry's brother? Yes, I saw him just now, I believe he is taking a walk in the garden with Sophia. We went last year to France, as we wished to show Amelia the sights of Paris before her departure to India. Have you attended the lectures of Professor Liebig? No, I have not been able to attend Professor Liebig's lectures. Have you not yet read Heinrich Heine's works? No, I am now reading the works of Friedrich von Schiller. Renan's life of Jesus has been published at Paris. The Schmidts are gone to Paris. This author has well described the battles of Napoleon the First. The commerce of Mannheim is greater than that of Coblenz. Duke Albrecht's noble spouse, Count Harrach's daughter, ought not to have been received thus. Have you given to Mr Mohr the letters from his friend Doctor Bergmann? He was present at the wedding of my gracious Lord, the Margrave. The execution of Queen Mary of Scotland was a great crime perpetrated by Queen Elizabeth of England. He sought the service of Queen Elizabeth of England, the declared enemy of King Philip of Spain. Seek the traitors in Gallas' camp. You have also trusted (to) Isolani. I should have been to Ferdinand what Octavio was to me. This they gave in humble devotion to Piccolomini. The armies of the Duke of Alba laid waste the most beautiful provinces of the Netherlands. Do you know Henry's handwriting? Yes, it is not so good as that of your brother Charles. Stuttgart is the capital of the kingdom of Wurtemberg. Who has given this beautiful present to Sophia? Your cousin Charles has given it to her.

Will you give this letter to Amelia, I received it from her sister Mary? The Grants have asked us to an evening party. The troops of General Blücher advanced quickly.

To take a walk, *spazieren gehen*; the sights, *die Merkwürdigkeiten*; the departure, *die Abreise*; India, *Indien*; to publish, *veröffentlichen, herausgeben*; to describe, *beschreiben*; the battle, *die Schlacht*; the commerce, *der Handel*; the spouse (f.), *die Gemahlin*; to receive, *empfangen*; the wedding, *die Hochzeit*; the Margrave, *der Markgraf*; Scotland, *Schottland*; the crime, *das Verbrechen*; to perpetrate, *begehen*; to declare, *erklären*; the traitor, *der Verräther*; the camp, *das Lager*; to trust, *trauen*; humble, *unterthänig, tief*; devotion, *die Ergebenheit*; to lay waste, *verwüsten*; the hand-writing, *die Handschrift*; the present, *das Geschenk*; the evening party, *die Abendgesellschaft*; to advance, *vorrücken*.

On the Declension of Adjectives.

A little man, a big horse, a short arm, a long sword must help one another. This is the short meaning of the long speech. Roland seized the long sword with both hands in great haste. Whoever is satisfied with himself has assuredly a bad taste. This young gentleman is a German, he teaches the German language. He prefers bitter beer to sweet cider. The just man offends nobody and has therefore no bitter enemies. We never forget the loss of faithful servants. Pray read this short article in the Frankfort Gazette about the Leipzig fair. All England was ready to bring every sacrifice. Half London would have voted for him. Bring me white paper, red ink, and good pens. How do you like this white paper? If you have no better paper, I shall take this. I would there were no restless heads in the whole of France. You, poor man, have lost your whole

fortune. My dear father likes this good old custom. All great emperors acted thus. You, noble knight, have carried off the most brilliant victory. I know many brave men in that little town. Those good old days are now past. William of Orange was a thin, pale man. A brave man rushed into the burning house and saved thee, poor child. Who can tell how many of these young soldiers will return from that terrible civil war? His eldest son is a boy of bad disposition. The great misfortune of this weak prince is that he always listens to the evil counsels of bad men.

The sword, das Schwert; the meaning, der Sinn; the speech, die Rede; to seize, ergreifen; haste, die Eile; assuredly, sicherlich; the taste, der Geschmack; to prefer, vorziehen; cider, der Apfelwein; just, gerecht; to offend, beleidigen; the loss, der Verlust; faithful, treu; the article, der Artikel; the gazette, die Zeitung; the fair, die Messe; ready, bereit; the sacrifice, das Opfer; to vote, stimmen; restless, unruhig; France, Frankreich; the fortune, das Vermögen; the custom, die Sitte; to act, handeln; to carry off, davontragen; the victory, der Sieg; past, vorbei; thin, mager; pale, blaß; to rush, sich stürzen; the soldier, der Soldat; to return, zurückkehren; terrible, fürchterlich; civil war, der Bürgerkrieg; the disposition, die Art; to listen to, hören auf; evil, schlecht; the counsel, der Rathschlag.

On the Numerals.

The debt of this state amounts to seven million four hundred and ninety-three thousand five hundred and sixty-eight pounds sterling. An army of three hundred and fifty thousand men was ready to take the field. On the twenty second of March, one thousand and twenty-seven, Conrad the Second entered Rome. He was condemned on the evidence of two witnesses.

London, the twenty-second of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. Frankfort, the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine. A German mile is about four and a half English miles. When did your brother arrive? He arrived on the tenth of this month at half past six in the morning. At what time do the trains leave here for London? The first at a quarter past five in the morning; the second at half past nine in the morning; the third at a quarter to twelve. One train starts at ten minutes past three in the afternoon. No, you are mistaken, it starts at ten minutes before three. How long does it take to get there? It takes about an hour and a half. You are mistaken, it takes two hours and a half. Henry's father died on the eleventh of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at a quarter past nine in the evening. Each of his two sons receives one third and each of his two nephews one sixth. How many times have you been at Paris? I have been there four times. He asks so high a price that I believe he wishes to make a tenfold profit. Two-thirds of the manuscript are still wanting. We had a carriage and four (say, with four) the whole way. He rode twenty miles and a half in an hour and a half. Will you wake me to-morrow morning at half past five? I cannot promise it, as I do not generally wake before a quarter to six.

The debt, die Schuld; to amount to, betragen; the pound sterling, das Pfund Sterling; ready to take the field, kriegsbereit; to condemn, verurtheilen; the evidence, die Aussage; the florin, der Gulden; the train, der Zug; to start, abfahren; to be mistaken, sich irren; it takes (time), es dauert, man braucht; the price, der Preis; the profit, der Gewinn; to be wanting, fehlen; to wake (act.), wecken; to wake (neut.), erwachen.

On Personal, Reflective, Reciprocal and Possessive Pronouns.

Your friend Charles has sought you everywhere; he wanted to ask you for the book which he left here yesterday. He cannot write, he has cut himself with your penknife. They met each other for the first time at the house of your father. I tell you he has deceived me and I shall never trust him again. I have left my dictionary at home, will you have the kindness to lend me yours? Your brother will show us the way to the Cathedral. My little brothers are very quarrelsome, they beat each other every day. To-morrow my sister is going to India; shall we ever see each other again? He has neglected his duty, but you have done yours. Give him the parcel which you received for him this morning. Lend me your knife, if you please. What do you want to do with it? I want to cut a stick with it. Why don't you take yours? Mine is quite blunt, but yours is sharp. He himself will not deny that he thinks only of himself. He himself wrote to me that he would present himself to you on your arrival here. They met here yesterday and told each other their adventures. Who has taken my hat? Here is yours, that is mine. No, excuse me, this is not mine, it is his. Here are pens; if you have need of them, take them. This paper is so bad I cannot write on it; what shall I do with it? These gentlemen seem to know each other. This train started an hour too late; who is responsible for it? I shall complain of it. I have done my duty (omit, duty); do yours. I shall remain with my family (omit, family) at Paris during the winter. I told it him three times, and yet he

does not remember it. If you think of it, bring me a few English newspapers. You may rely upon it, I shall do so.

To want, wollen; to ask for, bitten um; for the first time, zum ersten Mal; to deceive, hintergehen; the dictionary, das Wörterbuch; at home, zu Hause; the kindness, die Güte; the Cathedral, die Domkirche; quarrelsome, streitsüchtig; to neglect, vernachlässigen; the parcel, das Paket; blunt, stumpf; sharp, scharf; to deny, leugnen; to think of, denken an; the arrival, die Ankunft; to meet, sich treffen; to excuse, entschuldigen; responsible, verantwortlich; to complain of, sich beklagen über; to remember, sich erinnern (gen.); the newspaper, die Zeitung; to rely upon, sich verlassen auf.

On Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns.

I am speaking of those men whose names are immortal. Roland rode behind his father with his (the father's) spear and shield. This is a rose and that is a violet. What kind of a horse is this? It is an Arabian. Which horse are you going to ride? The black horse. I do not know whence he comes and whither he goes. One must bear what Heaven sends. He does not know what he wants; first he tells one to go and then he calls one back. In this you are right. What are you thinking of? The father wrote to his son that he (the son) should go to London. I remember still those scenes. It is the same that I have already seen. This is the dagger with which he did the deed. The woman whose child died last night, is very ill. With what has he been occupied? With whom has he gone out? I tell (it to) thee who hast always been my best

friend. This is the author whose books you read with so much pleasure. He who always speaks the truth, is esteemed by everybody. These are my brothers. My cousin is not going out to-day, he expects his brother and his (the brother's) son. Of what does he complain? Look, here stands the man to whom we owe all that we possess. Do tell me of what you are afraid. What countryman is he? Which of your countrymen has been here? The theatre in this town is much more beautiful than that which they have built in your native town. How can you wear such gloves? All the towns whose inhabitants opposed the advance of the enemy, were burnt down. Of what is he speaking? He is speaking of the misfortune which that terrible war brought upon these countries. These are the painters whose pictures you admired so much at the exhibition. Of what did he die? He died of inflammation of the lungs.

Immortal, unsterblich; the spear, der Speer; the shield, der Schild; the rose, die Rose; the violet, das Veilchen; the Arabian, der Araber; the black horse, der Rappe; to bear, ertragen; to call back, zurückrufen; the scene, der Auftritt; the dagger, der Dolch; the deed, die That; last night, vergangene Nacht; occupied, beschäftigt; the pleasure, das Vergnügen; to expect, erwarten; to complain of, sich beklagen über; to possess, besitzen; to be afraid of, sich fürchten vor; the countryman, der Landsmann; the theatre, das Theater; to build, bauen; the native town, die Vaterstadt; to wear, tragen; the glove, der Handschuh; to oppose, sich widersetzen (dat.); the advance, das Vorrücken; to burn down, niederbrennen; the painter, der Maler; the picture, das Gemälde; the exhibition, die Ausstellung; inflammation of the lungs, Lungenentzündung.

On Auxiliary Verbs of Mood and those Verbs that govern the Infinitive without zu.

The fugitives are said to be wandering about in the mountains. Your friend is not yet arrived, he must have missed the train. It is said that he has been in the town, several people maintain that they have seen him. He ordered the bridge to be destroyed. Your father may have left Vienna before your letter arrived there. If he had been able to finish the work, he certainly would have finished it. During these disturbances the citizens have not been allowed to leave their houses after nine o'clock in the evening. You may read the letter, there are no secrets in it. He has been obliged to remain the whole day at the office. He ought to have been here at ten o'clock this morning and he is not yet come. If he had been willing to travel with me, I should have taken him with me to Paris. You are to stay here till your father returns. He had you in his power and has allowed you to escape. This gentleman has taught me to speak French. Have you not yet seen Mr. N. play the part of Faust? No, I have never seen him play that part. Would that he had been able to celebrate his birth-day here! If I had been allowed to go with you, I should have shown you all the sights of London. It is said that Miss N. has a splendid voice, but I have never heard her sing. He spent two years in Germany and has not learnt to speak the language. He did not like (perf.) to accept that post, as he would have been obliged to leave London. If he had been allowed to come, he would not have kept us waiting so long. He asserts that he saw you last night at the theatre.

The fugitive, der Flüchtling; to wander about, umhervandern; the mountains, das Gebirge; several, mehrere; people, Leute; Vienna, Wien; the disturbances, die Unruhen; the citizen, der Bürger; the secret, das Geheimniß; the office, das Geschäftszimmer; to travel, reisen; to take with one, mitnehmen; to return, zurückkehren; the power, die Gewalt; to escape, entkommen; the part (in a play), die Rolle; to celebrate, feiern; the birthday, der Geburtstag; splendid, prachtvoll, ausgezeichnet; to spend (time), zubringen; to keep waiting, warten lassen.

On Irregular Verbs.

Pray take (singular) another glass of wine, you have drunk nothing at all. Henry has recommended (to) me this shoemaker, but his work does not please me at all. If you had poured water on these coals they would have burnt much longer. He would like to give you that post, if it were in his power. If he were to write (imp. subj.) now, his letter would be delivered to-morrow morning. The boy ran across the street, fell and broke his leg. If he brought (imp. subj.) the parcel now, I should send it to your brother to-night. He would like to sing in our concert, but the doctor will not allow it. I should like to go to the theatre to-night, but I fear I shall not be able to do so, as I am asked to dinner at my cousin's; he invited me this morning. When we entered the room, the girl was spinning wool, her mother sat beside her and was reading from a large bible. The little boy opened the cage and the bird flew out of the window; I promised a bird-catcher a good reward, if he should bring (imp. subj.) it back. Do not forget (sing.) to give this book to your little brother, he has promised me to read it. When I saw your cousin this morning, he was riding

the black horse which you admire so much. I should have remained much longer in London, but urgent affairs forced me to go to Germany. You may rely on this man, he never breaks his word. I saw your servant when he was carrying your letters to the post, and I gave him a note for you, did you not receive it? If I knew (subj.) where Charles lives, I should call on him this morning. Did you know Mr. N. when he lived at Baden? I saw him every day, but I have never spoken to him. This morning at ten o'clock I went to my cousin's; he was still asleep, but when I called him, he got up.

To recommend, empfehlen; the work, die Arbeit; to please, gefallen; to pour, gießen; the coal, die Kohle; translate *to like* to by the adverb, gern; the power, die Macht; to deliver (a letter), abgeben; across, über (acc.); the leg, das Bein; the concert, das Concert; the doctor, der Doktor; to-night, heute Abend; to ask to dinner, zum Essen einladen; at, bei; to enter, eintreten in (acc.); to spin, spinnen; the wool, die Wolle; beside, neben; the bible, die Bibel; to open, öffnen; the cage, der Käfig; the bird-catcher, der Vogelfänger; the reward, die Belohnung; to ride, reiten; to admire, bewundern; urgent affairs, dringende Geschäfte; to force, zwingen; to rely on, sich verlassen auf; to carry, tragen; the post, die Post; to live (i. e. to dwell), wohnen; to be asleep, schlafen; to get up, aufstehen.

On Intransitive, Reflective and Impersonal Verbs.

Yesterday when we were walking through a wood, the sudden appearance of a wolf frightened my wife so much, that she fainted; but my youngest son, who accompanied us, was not frightened in the least. I was present when they were melting the metals; the lead melted very easily. This young man is

very conceited, he presumes too much. There are only five chairs in this room, bring me another, if you please. There are insects that live only one day. I called this morning on Mr. N., he is (sich befinden) much better to-day. Have pity on him, he is so young. Be not afraid, nobody shall do him any harm. You must not go out so lightly dressed, otherwise you will catch a cold. I cannot make up my mind what I am to do with my eldest nephew, he conducts himself so badly that I shall not allow him to remain in my business. Do you remember my cousin Henry? He has applied for the post of which you are speaking, and he has been told that he might rely on getting it (say: might rely on it that he should get it). My father would have recovered much sooner from his illness, if the weather had not been so very bad; it has been raining continually for the last fortnight, and he has therefore not been able to go out. Methinks you are always complaining of your servant without cause. It is impossible that this should be your opinion when I tell you that he has dared to contradict me. I do not feel well, I am getting so hot in this room, though all the windows are open. My brother is gone to America, he did not succeed in his undertakings here.

The wood, der Wald; sudden, plötzlich; the appearance, die Erscheinung; to frighten, erschrecken; to faint, ohnmächtig werden; to accompany, begleiten; to be frightened, erschrecken; in the least, im geringsten; to be present, gegenwärtig sein; to melt, schmelzen; the metal, das Metall; to be melting, schmelzen; conceited, eingebildet; to presume, sich herausnehmen; if you please, gefälligst; the insect, das Insekt; to call on, besuchen (acc.); to have pity, sich erbarmen (gen.); to be afraid, fürchten; to do harm, ein Leid zufügen; lightly dressed, leicht angezogen;

to catch cold, sich erkälten; to make up one's mind, sich entschließen; to conduct one's self, sich aufführen; the business, das Geschäft; to remember, sich erinnern (gen.); to apply for, sich bewerben um; to rely on, sich verlassen auf; to recover, sich erholen; the illness, die Krankheit; to rain, regnen; continually, fortwährend; a fortnight, vierzehn Tage; to complain, sich beklagen; the cause, die Ursache; to dare, sich unterstehen; to contradict, widersprechen (dat.); to succeed, glücken.

On Compound Verbs.

Charles is very ill; this is the medicine which the doctor has prescribed for him. We must go away now, else we shall get to the station too late; the train starts at a quarter to four. We breakfasted this morning at nine o'clock. Translate this sentence: the enemy advanced towards the river Main and crossed near Mayence. Such an offence cannot be passed over, you know he went over to the enemy. I saw him at the station when he arrived, I think it was at half past ten, this morning. The sun sets now already at a quarter to five. Will you have the kindness to copy this page for me? With the greatest pleasure, I am already beginning the first sentence. Pray, put on your hat, it is so cold in this room. You are looking very ill to-day, what is the matter with you? I got up too early this morning. At what o'clock does the service in your church begin? It begins at a quarter to eleven in the morning and at half past six in the evening. Somebody is knocking. Come in! You have really arrived at last. Pray continue your work. Are you already going out again? I am going home to dress, your father has invited me to dinner. What time is it?

It must be late, the sun is setting already. At what o'clock does the sun rise now? I believe it rises at a quarter past three. Do you go to bed very early? I go to bed at eleven o'clock, and I generally fall asleep directly. Do shut the window, it is very cold in this room. Do you know that the theatre begins this evening at a quarter past seven. Your brother says that I am looking very ill. Begin! Your brother is beginning. I know that he is beginning. Charles is going out. Does his father know that he is going out?

The medicine, die Arznei; to prescribe, verschreiben; to go away, fortgehen; to breakfast, frühstücken; to translate, übersetzen; to cross, übersezen; the offence, das Vergehen; to pass over, übergehen; to go over, übergehen; to set, untergehen; to copy, abschreiben; the page, die Seite; to put on, aufsetzen; to look, ansehen; what is the matter with you? was fehlt Ihnen? to get up, aufstehen; the service, der Gottesdienst; to knock, anknöpfen; to come in, hereinkommen; to continue, fortsetzen; to dress, sich anleiden; to rise, aufgehen; to go to bed, zu Bette gehen; to fall asleep, einschlafen; to shut, zumachen.

On Prepositions.

Besides (außer) your brother two other gentlemen were in the carriage, they all three went to Oxford to our friend N., who is there at College. Since the death of her mother, Emily lives with (bei) her aunt, by whose daughters she is treated with the greatest kindness. Your uncle intends to stay in Paris till the tenth of June, he will arrive in London on the eleventh by (mit) the train that leaves Dover at half past two. In spite of the bad weather Charles is gone for a walk, he says that he is obliged every day to take a walk on account of his

health. In (nach) my opinion it would be best for you to stay at Liverpool till your brother returns from America. I have spoken to (mit) my father about (über) this matter and he thinks that I ought to start from here at once. According to an order of the general all soldiers must be in their barracks at half past eight in the evening. I went to (in) the theatre last night and got a very good place in the stalls. I want to write a letter to (an) my cousin. If you send your letter to (auf) the post before six o'clock, he will get it on (an, with def. art.) Monday. A year ago (vor) I met your brother-in-law at Homburg, where he intended to remain during the season. Yesterday the Fourth Regiment marched into the town; amongst the officers I recognized many that I had seen in India. We shall go by (über) Cologne to Frankfort. The general together with his whole regiment went over to the enemy. Yesterday whilst I was standing on the bank of the river, I saw a young man fall from the bridge into the water; fortunately we succeeded in getting him to the bank by means of ropes. You promised to come to me at five o'clock, you must stay with me to dinner and after dinner we will go to (in) the concert.

At College, auf der Universität; the death, der Tod; to treat, behandeln; to intend, beabsichtigen; to leave, abfahren von; to return, zurückkehren; the matter, die Sache; at once, sogleich; the order, der Befehl; to get, erhalten; the stalls, die Sperrsitze; the season, die Saison; the regiment, das Regiment; the officer, der Offizier; to recognize, erkennen; Cologne, Köln; the bank, das Ufer; fortunately, glücklicher Weise; I succeed, es gelingt mir; to get, bringen; the rope, das Seil; the concert, das Concert.

On the Arrangement of Words.

I have recommended your son to my uncle, who, without doubt, will give him the appointment. When can you begin the work that I have given you? I can promise you that I shall begin your work to-morrow morning. Had I known that you intended to remain at Brighton only one week longer, I should certainly not have left Scotland. What! Your cousin arrived here a week ago and you have not yet called upon him? I shall call upon him to-day. This letter was not addressed to you, but to your brother. As he has not learnt his lesson, he is not allowed to go out. If you will go with me, I will show you all the sights of London. Although he is still very ill, he has made up his mind to start to-morrow. As we did not find him at home we left our cards. Would that my brother had been here, then this would never have happened. As soon as you have heard what he has to tell you, you will be of my opinion. I should have died if I had been obliged to stay any longer in that dull town. The town being very dull we left again next morning. Knowing how anxious he was to see you, I allowed him to go to London. He would not have gone away, if he had been able to stay longer. If he had wished (wollen) to go to Brighton, I should have gone with him. Seeing his danger, I hastened at once to his assistance. If you had heard her sing, you would not speak thus of her. If you will return in an hour, you are sure to find him, for he dines at six o'clock and it is now already a quarter past five.

To recommend, empfehlen; the doubt, der Zweifel; the appointment, die Anstellung, Stelle; to begin, anfangen; to remain, bleiben; certainly, sicherlich; to leave, verlassen; to address, adressiren; to be allowed, dürfen; to make up one's mind, sich entschließen; the card, die Karte; to happen, geschehen; the danger, die Gefahr; to hasten, eilen; assistance, die Hülfe; sure, sicher.

Introduction to German Composition.

Lord Chatham's Protest against War with America.

My lords, I am an old man, and would advise¹ the noble lords in office² to adopt a more gentle mode³ of governing America; for the day is not far distant when⁴ America may vie⁵ with these kingdoms, not only in arms, but in arts also. It is an established⁶ fact, that the principal towns in America are learned⁷ and polite, and understand the constitution of the empire as well as the noble lords who are now in office; and consequently, they will have a watchful⁸ eye over their liberties, to prevent the least encroachment⁹ on their hereditary rights. . . .

This, my lords, though no new doctrine, has always been my received and unalterable opinion; and I will carry it to my grave, that *this country had no right under heaven*¹⁰ *to tax America*. It is contrary to all the principles of justice¹¹ and civil policy; neither the

¹ Advice, rathen (with dativ). ² in office, im Ministerium. ³ a more gentle mode etc., eine mildere Art . . . zu regieren. ⁴ when, an welchem, or wo. ⁵ vie, wetteifern. ⁶ established, ausgemacht. ⁷ learned etc., gebildet und gesittet. ⁸ a watchful eye over . . . , ein wachsameß Auge über (accusative). ⁹ the least encroachment . . . , die geringste Schmälerung ihrer angestammten Rechte. ¹⁰ under heaven, in der Welt. ¹¹ principles

exigencies¹² of the State, nor even an acquiescence¹³ in the taxes, could justify it, upon any occasion whatever¹⁴. Such proceedings¹⁵ will never meet¹⁶ their wished-for¹⁷ success. Instead of adding to their miseries, as the bill now before you¹⁸ most undoubtedly does, adopt some lenient measures which may lure¹⁹ them to their duty; proceed like a kind and affectionate parent²⁰ over²¹ a child whom he tenderly loves; and instead of these harsh and severe proceedings, pass an amnesty on all their youthful errors; clasp²² them once more in your fond and affectionate arms, and I will venture to affirm you will find them²³ children worthy of their sire²⁴. But should their turbulence²⁵ exist²⁶ after your proffered terms of forgiveness²⁷, which I hope and expect this House will immediately adopt²⁸, I will be among the foremost of your lordships to move for such measures as will effectually prevent²⁹ a future relapse, and make them feel what it is to provoke a fond and forgiving parent; a parent, my lords, whose welfare has ever been my greatest

of justice etc., Rechts- und Staatsgrundsätze. ¹² exigencies, Erfordernisse. ¹³ acquiescence in Genehmigung der Steuern. ¹⁴ upon any occasion whatever, irgendwie. ¹⁵ proceedings, Verfahren (put the singular). ¹⁶ meet, haben (literally, treffen). ¹⁷ wished for, erwünscht. ¹⁸ bill before you, der vorliegende Gesetzentwurf. ¹⁹ lure them to their duty, sie zur pflichtmäßigen Treue zurückrufen. ²⁰ parent, Vater. ²¹ over, gegen (generally über). ²² clasp them, schließen Sie sie in (with accusative). ²³ you will find them . . . , Sie werden an ihnen ²⁴ worthy of their sire, die ihres Vaters würdig sind. ²⁵ turbulence, Widerseßlichkeit. ²⁶ exist, fortbauern (generally vorhanden sein). ²⁷ after your proffered terms of forgiveness, nachdem Sie ihnen persönliche Bedingungen angeboten. (mark, in subordinate sentences the auxiliary verb is frequently omitted for the sake of brevity). ²⁸ adopt, genehmigen. ²⁹ effectually prevent

and most pleasing³⁰ consolation. This declaration may seem unnecessary; but I will venture to declare, the period is not far distant when she will want the assistance of her most distant friends. Should the all-disposing³¹ hand of Providence prevent me from affording her my poor assistance, my prayers shall ever be for her welfare — *"Length of days be in her right hand, and in her left riches and honour; may her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace!"*

On Mental¹ Education.

It is an extraordinary thing² that man, with³ a mind so wonderful that there is nothing to compare with⁴ it elsewhere in the known creation, should leave it to run wild⁵ in respect of its highest elements and qualities. He has a power of comparison and judgment⁶, by which his final resolves⁷, and all those acts of his material system which distinguish him from the brutes, are guided⁸ — shall he omit⁹ to educate¹⁰ and improve them when education can do much? Is it towards the very principles and privileges that distinguish him above¹¹ other creatures

einen . . . Rückfall dauernd verhüten. ³⁰ pleasing consolation, schöner or süßer Trost. ³¹ all-disposing, allwaltend.

¹ Mental, geistig. ² it is an extraordinary thing, es ist doch selbstsam (preferable to the literal rendering, ein außerordentliches Ding). ³ with . . ., der mit . . . begabt ist. ⁴ that there is nothing to compare with it, daß sich nichts damit vergleichen läßt. ⁵ leave it to run wild, vernachlässigen lassen (use the present tense indicative). ⁶ power of comparison and judgment, die Fähigkeit zu vergleichen und zu urtheilen. ⁷ final resolves, Entschlüsse. ⁸ are guided, bestimmt werden (literally: gelenkt werden). ⁹ omit, unterlassen. ¹⁰ educate, bilden. ¹¹ above i. e. from, von.

he should feel¹² indifference? Because the education is internal, it is not the less¹³ needful; nor is it more¹⁴ the duty of a man that he should cause¹⁵ his child to be taught than that he should teach himself. Indolence¹⁶ may tempt him to neglect the self-examination and experience which form his school, and weariness may induce the evasion of the necessary practices¹⁷; but surely a thought of the prize should suffice to stimulate him to the requisite exertion¹⁸, and to those who reflect upon the many hours and days devoted by a lover of sweet sounds, to gain a moderate facility upon a mere mechanical instrument, it ought to bring a blush of shame¹⁹ if they feel convicted of neglecting²⁰ the beautiful living instrument wherein play all the powers of the mind.

FARADAY.

¹² feel, empfinden. ¹³ not the less, nichts desto weniger. ¹⁴ nor is it more, auch ist es nicht mehr. (Observe: *nor* when followed by a noun is in German **nach**, but when used with a verb as above, it should be auch . . . nicht.) ¹⁵ cause . . . to be taught, unterrichten lassen. (to cause to . . . is best rendered by **lassen**.) ¹⁶ indolence, Trägheit or Gedankenlosigkeit. ¹⁷ induce the evasion of the necessary practices, ihn veranlassen die nothwendigen Uebungen ersparen zu wollen. ¹⁸ to stimulate to the requisite exertion, ihn zu der erforderlichen Anstrengung anzuspornen. ¹⁹ it ought to bring a blush of shame, sollte es schamroth machen. ²⁰ if they feel convicted of neglecting . . ., wenn sie sich vorzuwerfen haben, daß sie vernachlässigt haben. (A somewhat more literal rendering would be **wenn sie übergeführt sind**.)

The Normans.

The polite¹ luxury of the Norman presented a striking contrast² to the coarse voracity and drunkenness of his Saxon and Danish neighbours. He loved to display his magnificence,³ not in huge piles of food⁴ and hogsheads of strong drink, but in large and stately edifices, rich armour,⁵ gallant horses,⁶ choice falcons, well-ordered tournaments, banquets delicate rather than abundant, and wines remarkable rather for their exquisite flavour⁷ than for their intoxicating power. That chivalrous spirit which has exercised so powerful an influence on the politics, morals, and manners of all the European nations, was found in the highest exaltation⁸ among the Norman nobles. Those nobles were distinguished⁹ by their graceful bearing and insinuating address.¹⁰ They were distinguished also by their skill in negotiation, and by a natural eloquence which they assiduously cultivated. It was the boast of one of their historians¹¹ that the Norman gentlemen were orators from the cradle.¹² But their chief fame was

¹ Polite, verfeinert. ² a striking contrast, ein auffallender Gegenfaß. ³ magnificence, Pracht. ⁴ huge piles of food, in großen Maßen von Speifen. ⁵ rich armour, prächtige Rüstung. ⁶ gallant horses, stolze Roſſe. (Roß is more poetical and dignified than Pferd.) ⁷ exquisite flavour, feiner Geſchmack. ⁸ was found in the highest exaltation among . . . , hatte bei . . . die höchſte Ausübung erreicht. (A literal rendering of this phrase would be uncouth.) ⁹ were distinguished, zeichneten ſich . . . aus. ¹⁰ insinuating address, einnehmendes Weſen. ¹¹ it was the boast of one of their historians, einer ihrer Geſchichtſchreiber that die stolze Aeufferung. ¹² from the cradle, von der Wiege or von Kindheit auf. (Observe the peculiar use of **auf**, not as a preposition, but as an adverb meaning upwards).

derived from¹³ their military exploits.¹⁴ Every country, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Dead Sea, witnessed¹⁵ the prodigies of their discipline and valour. One Norman knight, at the head¹⁶ of a handful of warriors, scattered the Celts of Connaught. Another founded the monarchy of the Two Sicilies, and saw the emperors both of the East and of the West¹⁷ fly before his arms. A third, the Ulysses of the first crusade, was invested¹⁸ by his fellow-soldiers¹⁹ with the sovereignty²⁰ of Antioch; and a fourth, the Tancred whose name lives in the great poem of Tasso, was celebrated through Christendom²¹ as the bravest and most generous of the champions of the Holy Sepulchre.

The vicinity of so remarkable a people early began to produce an effect²² on the public mind of England. Before the Conquest, English princes received their education in Normandy.²³ English sees²⁴ and English estates were bestowed²⁵ on Normans. The French of Normandy was familiarly spoken²⁶ in the palace of Westminster. The court of Rouen seems to have been to the court of Edward the Confessor²⁷ what the court of Versailles long afterwards was to the court of Charles the Second.

MACAULAY, "*History of England.*"

¹³ was derived from, beruhte auf (with dative). ¹⁴ military exploits, Kriegsthaten. ¹⁵ witnessed, waren Zeugen. ¹⁶ at the head, an der Spitze. ¹⁷ the East and the West, das Morgen- und Abendland. ¹⁸ was invested, wurde befeudet. ¹⁹ by his fellow-soldiers, von seinen Kriegsgefährten. ²⁰ sovereignty, Oberherrschafft. ²¹ Christendom, Christenheit; (Note the difference between Christenheit and Christenthum; the former means the Christian world, the latter the Christian religion.) ²² to produce an effect, Einfluß ausüben. ²³ in Normandy, in der Normandie. ²⁴ See, Bisthum. ²⁵ bestowed, verliehen (imperf. tense of verleihen.) ²⁶ was familiarly spoken, wurde . . . gewöhnlich gesprochen. ²⁷ Edward the Confessor, Eduard der Bekenner.

Influence of France in the 17th Century.

Even the Latin was giving way¹ to a younger rival. France united at that time almost every species of ascendancy.² Her military glory was at the height.³ She had vanquished mighty coalitions.⁴ She had dictated treaties. She had subjugated great cities and provinces. She had forced the Castilian pride to yield her the precedence.⁵ She had summoned Italian princes to prostrate themselves at her footstool.⁶ Her authority was supreme⁷ in all matters of good breeding,⁸ from a duel to a minuet. She determined how a gentleman's coat must be cut, how long his peruke must be, whether his heels must be high or low, and whether the lace on his hat must be broad or narrow. In literature she gave law⁹ to the world. The fame of her great writers filled Europe. No other country could produce a tragic poet equal to Racine, a comic poet equal to Molière, a trifler¹⁰ so agreeable as La Fontaine, a rhetorician so skilful as Bossuet. The literary glory of Italy and of Spain had set;¹¹ that of Germany had not yet dawned.¹²

The genius, therefore, of the eminent men who adorned Paris shone forth with a splendour which

¹ Was giving way, machte Platz or trat zurück gegen ...

² ascendancy, Uebergewicht. ³ was at the height, hatte den höchsten Gipfel erreicht. ⁴ mighty coalitions, mächtige Bündnisse. ⁵ the precedence, der Vortritt or Vorrang. ⁶ to prostrate themselves ... at her footstool, sich vor ... niederwerfen. authority, Ansehen. ⁷ supreme, maßgebend. ⁸ in all matters of good breeding, in allen Dingen, die zur feinen Lebensart gehören. ⁹ she gave law, schrieb es ... Gesetze vor. ¹⁰ trifler, Spaßmacher. ¹¹ had set, war untergegangen. ¹² had not yet dawned, war noch nicht aufgegangen.

was set off to full advantage by contrast.¹³ France, indeed, had at that time an empire over mankind,¹⁴ such as even the Roman Republic never attained.¹⁵ For when Rome was politically dominant, she was in arts and letters¹⁶ the humble pupil¹⁷ of Greece. France had, over the surrounding countries, at once the ascendancy which Rome had over Greece, and the ascendancy which Greece had over Rome. French was fast becoming¹⁸ the universal language, the language of fashionable society,¹⁹ the language of diplomacy. At several courts princes and nobles spoke it more accurately and politely²⁰ than their mother tongue.

MACAULAY, "*History of England.*"

Literature and Literary Men in England.

Among the characteristics¹ of English society there is one which cannot fail to be remarked as worthy of notice,² and that³ is the "curious felicity⁴" which distinguishes the tone of conversation. In most

¹³ Which etc. . . by contrast, welcher durch den Gegensatz (or Contrast) vortheilhaft gehoben wurde. ¹⁴ an empire over mankind, eine Macht über die Menschheit or Welt. ¹⁵ such as . . . never attained, wie sie . . . nie erlangte. ¹⁶ arts and letters, Kunst und Literatur. ¹⁷ the humble pupil, der bescheidene Schüler. ¹⁸ was fast becoming, wurde in kurzer Zeit. (Observe: the German language does not form compound tenses with the present participle, so that *is becoming* must be rendered by *wird* and *was becoming* by *wurde*.) ¹⁹ fashionable society, feine Gesellschaft. ²⁰ more accurately and politely, richtiger und gewandter.

¹ Characteristics, Eigenthümlichkeiten. ² which etc. . . of notice, die wir als bemerkenswerth hervorheben müssen. ³ and that is, nämlich. ⁴ the curious felicity, die seltsame glückliche Wahl

countries people of the higher stations⁵ preserve, with a certain degree of jealousy, the habit of a clear and easy elegance in conversation. In France, to talk the language well is still the indispensable accomplishment of a gentleman.⁶ Society preserves the happy diction⁷ and the graceful phrase⁸ which literature has stamped with its authority; and the Court may be considered as the master of the ceremonies to the Muses⁹; in fact,¹⁰ to catch the expressions of the Court is, in France, to acquire elegance of style. But in England, people even in the best and most fastidious society,¹¹ are not remarkable for cultivating the more pure or brilliant order of conversation,¹² as the evidence of *ton*¹³ and the attribute¹⁴ of rank. They reject, it is true,¹⁵ certain vulgarities of accent, provincial phrases, and glaring violations of grammar; but the regular and polished smoothness of conversation, the unpedantic and transparent preciseness of meaning, the happy choice, unpremeditated, because habitual,¹⁶ of the most graceful phrases and polished idioms which the language affords — these, the natural care and province of a lettered Court,¹⁷ are utterly unheeded by the circles of the English aristocracy.

der Ausdrücke. ⁵ the higher stations, die höheren Stände. ⁶ the indispensable accomplishment of a gentleman, die unentbehrliche Eigenschaft eines gebildeten Mannes. ⁷ the happy diction, die treffende (glückliche) Ausdrucksweise. ⁸ the graceful phrase, die anmuthige Wendung. ⁹ to the Muses, der Mufen. ¹⁰ in fact überhaupt. ¹¹ fastidious society, anspruchsvolle (wählerische) Gesellschaft. ¹² brilliant order of conversation, geistreiche (glänzende) Conversation. ¹³ ton, feiner Ton. ¹⁴ the attribute of rank, das Kennzeichen or Merkmal des vornehmen Standes. ¹⁵ it is true, zwar. ¹⁶ the happy choice . . . of the most graceful phrases, die glückliche vorbereitungslose, das heißt zur Gewohnheit gewordene Wahl der anmuthigsten Wendungen. ¹⁷ these, the

France owes the hereditary refinement and airiness¹⁸ of conversation that distinguishes her higher orders, less, however, to the courtiers, than to those whom the courtiers have always sought. Men of letters and men of genius have been in Paris invariably drawn towards the upper circles; but, in London, men of intellectual distinctions¹⁹ are not frequently found in that society which is termed the best. . . .

The modern practice of Parliament to hold its discussions at night has a considerable influence in diminishing²⁰ the intellectual character of general society. The House of Commons naturally drains off many of the ablest and best informed of the English gentlemen: the same cause has its action²¹ upon men of letters, whom statesmen usually desire to collect around them; the absence of one²² conspires to effect²³ the absence of the other: our saloons are left solely to the uncultivated and the idle, and you seek in vain for those nightly reunions of wits²⁴ and senators which distinguished the reign of Anne, and still give so noble a charm to the assemblies of Paris.

The respect we pay²⁵ to wealth absorbs the respect we should pay to genius. Literary men have not with us²⁶ any fixed and settled position as men of letters. In the great game of honours,²⁷ none fall to their share. We may say truly with a certain

natural . . . of a lettered Court, alle diese Vorzüge, deren Pflege sich ein gebildeter Hof zur Pflicht macht. ¹⁸ airiness of conversation, Leichtigkeit der Conversation. ¹⁹ men of intellectual distinctions, geistig ausgezeichnete Männer. ²⁰ influence in diminishing, Einfluß auf die Verringerung. ²¹ action, Wirkung. ²² of one, des Einen. ²³ conspires to effect, ist zum Theil an . . . Schuld. ²⁴ wits, geistreiche Köpfe. ²⁵ we pay to wealth, die wir dem Reichthum zollen. ²⁶ with us, bei uns. ²⁷ game of honours (is

political economist, "We pay best, first, those who destroy us, generals; second, those who cheat us, politicians and quacks; third, those who amuse us, singers and musicians; and, least of all, those who instruct us." — "I am *nothing* here," said one of the most eminent men of science this country ever produced; "I am forced to go abroad sometimes to preserve my self-esteem."

A literary man with us is often forced to be proud of something else than talent — proud of fortune, of connection, or of birth — in order not to be looked down upon.²⁸ Byron would never have set a coronet over his bed if he had not written poetry; nor the fastidious²⁹ Walpole have affected to disdain the author if he had not known that with certain circles authorship³⁰ was thought to lower the gentleman. Every one knows the anecdote of a certain professor of chemistry, who, eulogising Boyle, thus concluded his panegyric: "He was a great man, a very great man; he was *father* of chemistry, and *brother* to the Earl of Cork!"

BULWER, "*England and the English.*"

intranslatable, the point lying in the double meaning of *honours*, *honours in whist*, and *honours distinctions*; the nearest approach to a translation would perhaps be, in der großen Weltlotterie bekommen (sie nur Mieten).²⁸ in order not to be looked down upon, um nicht von oben herab angesehen or nicht zurücksetzend behandelt zu werden.²⁹ nor the fastidious . . . the author, auch hätte der hochmüthige W. sich nicht die Miene gegeben, den Schriftsteller zu verläugnen.³⁰ authorship, Schriftstellerei.

The Duke of Alva.

The truth seems to be,¹ that Alva² was a man of an arrogant nature, an inflexible will, and of the most narrow and limited views.³ His doctrine of implicit⁴ obedience went as far as that of Philip himself. In enforcing⁵ it, he disdained the milder methods of argument or conciliation. It was on force, brute force, alone that he relied.⁶ He was bred⁷ a soldier, early accustomed to the stern discipline of the camp. The only law he recognised⁸ was martial law; his only argument, the sword. No agent⁹ could have been fitter to execute the designs of a despotic prince.¹⁰ His hard, impassible nature was not to be influenced¹¹ by those affections which sometimes turn¹² the most obdurate from their purpose. As little did he know of fear,¹³ nor could danger deter him from carrying out¹⁴ his work. The hatred he excited in the Netherlands was such that, as he was warned, it was not safe for him to go out after dark.¹⁵ Placards were posted up in Brussels menacing his¹⁶ life if he persisted in the prosecution of Egmont.¹⁷ He held such menaces as light¹⁸ as he

¹ The truth seems to be, man kann wohl in Wahrheit behaupten. ² Alva, Alba. ³ of the most ... views, von den engstgezigsten und beschränktsten Gesinnungen. ⁴ implicit, blind. ⁵ in enforcing it, bei der Geltendmachung derselben. (Observe: the form *Nachung* can only be used in compounds.) ⁶ that he relied, worauf er sich verließ. ⁷ ... a soldier, zum Soldaten. ⁸ recognised, anerkannte. ⁹ agent, Stellvertreter or Werkzeug. ¹⁰ prince, Fürst. (Note: Prinz denotes the son of a prince.) ¹¹ was not to be ... by, konnte nicht durch ... beeinflusst werden. ¹² turn from, abbringen. ¹³ as little ... of fear, ebensowenig kannte er Furcht. ¹⁴ from carrying out etc., sein Werk durchzuführen. ¹⁵ after dark, nach Sonnenuntergang. ¹⁶ menacing his life, die sein Leben bedrohten. ¹⁷ if he ... of Egmont, wenn er bei der Verfolgung E's beharrte. ¹⁸ he held ... as light, er achtete ... so gering.

did¹⁹ the entreaties of the Countess, or the arguments of her counsel. Far from being moved by personal considerations, no power could turn him from that narrow path which he professed to regard²⁰ as the path of duty. He went surely, though it might be slowly, towards the mark,²¹ crushing by his iron will every obstacle that lay in his track. We shudder at the contemplation²² of such a character, relieved by scarcely a single touch of humanity.²³ Yet we must admit there is something which challenges our admiration in the stern, uncompromising²⁴ manner, without fear or favour, with which a man of this indomitable temper²⁵ carries his plans into execution.²⁶

PRESCOTT,

"History of the Reign of Philip II."

The Value of Genuine Talent.

There is one circumstance I would preach up, morning, noon, and night, to young persons¹ for the management² of their understanding. Whatever you are from nature, keep to³ it; never desert your

¹⁹ (omit *did*.) ²⁰ professed to regard, den er als . . . zu betrachten vorgab. ²¹ towards the mark, auf das Ziel los. ²² we . . . at the contemplation, wir . . . bei der Betrachtung. ²³ relieved . . . touch of humanity, der kaum durch einen einzigen menschlichen Zug gemildert or gehoben war. ²⁴ uncompromising manner, unnachgiebiges or unbeugames Wesen. ²⁵ indomitable temper, starre Natur. ²⁶ carries . . . into execution, ins Werk setzt.

¹ There is . . . to young persons, Eines möchte ich jungen Leuten einschärfen. ² management, Leitung or Ausbildung. ³ whatever . . . keep to it, was du auch immer für Anlagen hast, bleibe dabei

own line of talent.⁴ If Providence only intended you to write posies⁵ for rings, or mottoes for twelfth-cakes,⁶ keep to posies and mottoes; a good motto for a twelfth-cake is more respectable than a villanous epic poem in twelve books. Be what nature intended you⁷ for, and you will succeed; be anything else, and you will be ten thousand times worse than nothing

There is a strong disposition in men of opposite *minds*⁸ to despise each other. A grave man cannot conceive what is the use of a wit in society; a person who takes a strong common sense⁹ view of a subject, is for pushing¹⁰ out by the head and shoulders an ingenious theorist, who catches at¹¹ the lightest and faintest analogies; and another man¹², who scents¹³ the ridiculous from afar, will hold no commerce¹⁴ with him who tastes exquisitely¹⁵ the fine feelings of the heart, and is alive to nothing else¹⁶; whereas talent is talent, and mind is mind in all its branches! Wit gives¹⁷ to life one of its best flavours; common sense leads to immediate action, and gives society its daily motion; large and comprehensive views, its annual rotation; ridicule¹⁸ chastises folly and impu-

⁴ line of talent, Talent. ⁵ posies, Devisen. ⁶ twelfth-cakes, Dreißigstücken. ⁷ what nature intended you for, daß, wozu die Natur dich bestimmt hat. ⁸ There is a strong etc., Leute von entgegengesetzten Anlagen sind nur zu leicht geneigt, etc. ⁹ who takes a strong etc., der einen Gegenstand mit nüchternem Verstande betrachtet. ¹⁰ is for pushing out etc., meint, daß man einen sinnreichen Theoretiker über Hals und Kopf zur Thüre hinauswerfen müsse. ¹¹ catches at, erfaßt (without preposition). ¹² another man, ein Anderer. ¹³ scents, wittert. ¹⁴ hold no commerce, keinen Umgang pflegen. ¹⁵ who tastes exquisitely etc. der für edlere Gefühle empfänglich ist. ¹⁶ is alive to nothing else, sich für nichts anderes interessirt. ¹⁷ wit gives etc., der Witz verleiht dem Leben einen seiner Hauptreize. ¹⁸ ridicule, der Spott.

dence, and keeps men in their proper sphere; subtlety¹⁹ seizes hold of the fine threads of truth; analogy darts away²⁰ to the most sublime discoveries; feeling paints all the exquisite passions of man's soul, and rewards him by a thousand inward visitations²¹ for the sorrows that come from without. God made it all! It is all good! We must despise no sort of talent;²² they all have their separate duties and uses;²³ all, the happiness of man for their object; they all²⁴ improve, exalt, and gladden life.

SYDNEY SMITH,

"Elementary Sketches of Moral Philosophy."

The Wealth and Power of France.

Indeed, when I consider the face¹ of the kingdom of France; the multitude and opulence of her cities; the useful magnificence of her spacious high roads and bridges; the opportunity² of her artificial canals and navigations opening the conveniences of maritime communication through a solid continent of so immense an extent; when I turn my eyes to the stupendous works of her ports and harbours,³ and to her whole naval apparatus, whether for war⁴ or trade; when

(Observe: the nominative of abstract nouns mostly takes the definite article.) ¹⁹ subtlety etc., der Scharfsinn erfährt etc. ²⁰ darts away etc., schwingt sich zu . . . empor. ²¹ inward visitations, Seelenannäherungen (literally **innere Seimfuchungen**, but this would be obscure). ²² no sort of talent, kein or feinerlei Talent. ²³ uses, Nutzen (use the singular). ²⁴ they all etc., alle veredeln, erheben und erheitern das Leben.

¹ Face, Gestalt. ² the opportunity etc., der glückliche Umstand, daß seine Flüsse und Schifffahrts-Kanäle ihm die Vortheile des Seeverkehrs mit einem so ausgedehnten Ländergebiet vermitteln. ³ seine staunenerregenden Hafenbauten. ⁴ whether for war etc.

I bring before my view⁵ the number of her fortifications, constructed with so bold and masterly a skill, and made and maintained at so prodigious a charge,⁶ presenting an armed front and impenetrable barrier to her enemies upon every side; when I recollect⁷ how very small a part⁸ of that extensive region is without cultivation,⁹ and to what complete perfection¹⁰ the culture of many of the best productions of the earth has been brought in France; when I reflect¹¹ on the excellence of her manufactures and fabrics, second to none but ours,¹² and in some particulars not second; when I contemplate the grand foundations of charity,¹³ public and private; when I survey the state of all the arts that beautify and polish life; when I reckon the men she has bred for extending her fame¹⁴ in war, her able statesmen, the multitude of her profound lawyers¹⁵ and theologians, her philosophers, her critics, her historians and antiquaries; her poets and her orators, sacred and profane;¹⁶ I behold in all this something which awes¹⁷ and commands the imagination, which checks

(sowohl für Krieg als etc. ⁵ when I bring before my view, wenn ich mir . . . vergegenwärtige. ⁶ at so prodigious a charge, mit so ungeheuren Kosten. ⁷ when I recollect, wenn ich bedenke. ⁸ how very small a part, welch ein kleiner Theil. ⁹ without cultivation, unangebaut. ¹⁰ to what complete perfection etc., zu welcher Vollkommenheit es die Cultur vieler Bodenerzeugnisse in Frankreich gebracht hat. ¹¹ when I reflect on, wenn ich erwäge (without preposition). ¹² second to none but ours etc., an Güte nur den Unsrigen nachstehend und in manchen Punkten sogar gleichkommend. ¹³ foundations of charity etc., öffentliche und private Wohlthätigkeitsstiftungen. ¹⁴ for extending her name in war, zur Ausbreitung seines Kriegsruhms. ¹⁵ profound lawyers, grundgelehrte Juristen. ¹⁶ sacred and profane, geistlich und weltlich (the adjectives are generally placed before the substantives in German). ¹⁷ which awes etc., welches unserer Einbildungskraft

the mind¹⁸ on the brink of precipitate and indiscriminate censure, and which demands that we should very seriously examine what and how great are the latent vices that could authorise¹⁹ us at once to level²⁰ so specious a fabric with the ground.

EDMUND BURKE,
"Reflections on the French Revolution."

The old Postage.

Mr. Rowland Hill, when a young man,¹ was walking through the Lake district, when he one day saw the postman deliver a letter to a woman at a cottage door. The woman turned it over and examined it, and then returned it, saying she could not pay the postage,² which was a shilling. Hearing that the letter was from her brother, Mr. Hill paid the postage, in spite of the manifest³ unwillingness of the woman. As soon as the postman was out of sight, she showed Mr. Hill how his money had been wasted, as far as she was concerned.⁴ The sheet was blank. There was an agreement⁵ between her brother and herself that as long as all went

Achtung und Ehrfurcht einflößt. ¹⁸ which checks the mind etc., welches unsern Geist zurückhält (more idiomatically, zur Vorsicht mahnt), wenn er schon im Begriffe ist, vortheilhaften und unbedingten Tadel auszusprechen. ¹⁹ that could authorize us, die uns berechtigten konnten. ²⁰ at once to level etc., einen so ansehnlichen Bau mit Einem Mal niederzureißen.

¹ When a young man, in seiner Jugend. ² postage, Porto. ³ in spite of the manifest etc., trotz des augenscheinlichen Widerwillens. ⁴ as far as she was concerned, in Bezug auf sie. ⁵ there was an agreement etc., sie hatte sich . . . verabredet.

well with him,⁶ he should send a blank sheet in this way once a quarter, and she thus had tidings of him⁷ without expense of postage.

Most people would have remembered this incident⁸ as a curious story to tell; but Mr. Hill's was a mind⁹ which wakened¹⁰ up at once to a sense of the significance of the fact. There must be something wrong¹¹ in a system which drove a brother and sister to cheating,¹² in order¹³ to gratify their desire to hear of one another's welfare. It was easy enough in those days for any one whose attention was turned towards the subject, to collect a mass of anecdotes of such cheating. Parents and children, brothers and sisters, lovers and friends, must have tidings of each other, where there is any possibility of obtaining them; and those who had not shillings to spend in postage — who could no more spend shillings in postage than the class above them could spend hundreds of pounds on pictures — would resort to any device¹⁴ of communication, without thinking¹⁵ there was any harm in such cheating, because no money was kept back from Government which could have been paid. There was curious dotting in newspapers,

⁶ as long as all went well with him, so lange er sich wohl befände.

⁷ tidings of him, Nachrichten von ihm. ⁸ this incident etc., würden sich diesen Umstand als verwendbare Anekdote gemerkt haben.

⁹ but Mr. H.'s was a mind, aber Mr. Hill hatte einen Geist.

¹⁰ which wakened up at once etc., der die Wichtigkeit dieser Thatsachen sofort begriff. ¹¹ something wrong, etwas Verfehltes.

¹² drove . . . to cheating, zum Betrug verleitet. ¹³ in order etc.

um das Verlangen nach Nachrichten über das Wohlergehen des Anderen zu befriedigen. ¹⁴ would resort to any device, ergriffen jedes Auskunftsmittel sich Nachrichten zukommen zu lassen. (Ob-

serve: The English Conditional mood, when denoting an habitual act, must be rendered by the Imperfect tense in German.) ¹⁵ without thinking etc., ohne in solcher Betrügerei

by which messages¹⁶ might be spelled out. Newspapers being franked by writing on the covers the names of members of parliament, a set of signals¹⁷ was arranged by which the names selected were made to serve as a bulletin.¹⁸ Men of business so wrote letters that several might go on one sheet, which was to be cut up and distributed. The smuggling of letters by carriers was enormous. . . .

We look back now with a sort of amazed compassion¹⁹ to the old crusading times, when²⁰ warrior-husbands²¹ and their wives, grey-headed parents and their brave sons, parted with the knowledge that it must be months or years before they could hear even of one another's existence.²² We wonder how they bore the depth of silence.²³ And we feel the same now about the families of the Polar voyagers.²⁴ But, till a dozen years ago, it did not occur²⁵ to many of us how like this was²⁶ the fate of the largest classes in our own country. The fact is, there was no full²⁷ and free epistolary intercourse in the country, except between those who had the command of franks.²⁸ There were few families in the wide

etwas Schlimmes zu sehen. ¹⁶ by which messages etc., wodurch man sich leicht zu entziffernde Mittheilungen machte. ¹⁷ a set of signals etc., wurde eine Zeichenreihe verabredet. ¹⁸ were made to serve etc., als Bulletins dienen sollten. ¹⁹ amazed compassion, mitleidiges Staunen (= compassionate amazement). ²⁰ when, wo. ²¹ warrior-husbands, verheirathete Soldaten. ²² that it must be months . . . before etc., daß Monate . . . vergehen müßten, ehe sie ein Lebenszeichen von einander erhalten könnten. ²³ the depth of silence, das tiefe Stillschweigen. ²⁴ Polar voyagers, Polarmeer-Reisende. ²⁵ it did not occur etc., haben . . . nicht geahnt. ²⁶ how like this was the fate etc., daß . . . in ganz ähnlicher Lage waren. ²⁷ there was no full etc., es gab keinen lebhaften und ungehemmten Briefverkehr. ²⁸ who had the command of franks, welche die Begünstigung der Portofreiheit hatten.

middle class who did not feel²⁹ the cost of postage a heavy item in their expenditure; and if the young people sent letters home only once a fortnight, the amount at the year's end was a rather serious matter. But it was the vast multitude of the lower orders who suffered like the crusading families of old,³⁰ and the geographical discoverers of all times. When once their families parted off from home, it was a separation almost like that of death.³¹

HARRIET MARTINEAU,
"Thirty Years Peace,"

Character of Queen Elizabeth.

There are few great personages in history who have been more exposed to the calumny of enemies, and the adulation of friends, than Queen Elizabeth; and yet there is scarcely any whose reputation¹ has been more certainly determined by the unanimous consent of posterity. The unusual length of her administration, and the strong features of her character, were able to overcome² all prejudices; and obliging her detractors³ to abate⁴ much of their invectives, and her admirers somewhat of their panegyrics, have at last, in spite of political factions, and what is

²⁹ who did not feel, welche das Porto nicht als eine schwere Ausgabe empfunden hätten. ³⁰ like the . . . of old, wie einst die Familien der Kreuzfahrer. ³¹ it was a separation almost like that of death, war er fast wie eine Trennung durch den Tod.

¹ Whose reputation etc., deren Ruf durch das einstimmige Urtheil der Nachwelt fester begründet wäre. ² were able to overcome etc., waren geeignet . . . zu überwinden. ³ and obliging her detractors etc., und indem sie ihre . . . zwangen. ⁴ to abate

more,⁵ of religious animosities, produced a uniform judgment with regard to her conduct. Her vigour, her constancy, her magnanimity, her penetration, vigilance, address,⁶ are allowed to merit⁷ the highest praises, and appear not to have been surpassed by any person that ever filled a throne;⁸ a conduct less rigorous, less imperious, more sincere, more indulgent to her people, would have been requisite⁹ to form a perfect character.¹⁰ By the force of her mind she controlled all her more active and stronger qualities, and prevented them from running into excess;¹¹ her heroism was exempt from temerity, her frugality from avarice, her friendship from partiality, her active temper¹² from turbulency¹³ and a vain ambition. She guarded not herself with equal care or equal success from lesser infirmities: the rivalry of beauty, the desire of admiration, the jealousy of love, and the sallies of anger.¹⁴

Her singular talents for government were founded¹⁵ equally on her temper and on her capacity. Endowed with a great command over herself,¹⁶ she soon obtained an uncontrolled ascendant¹⁷ over her people; and while she merited all their esteem by her real virtues, she also engaged their affections

much etc., ihre . . . zu mildern. ⁵ and what is more, und was noch mehr sagen will. ⁶ address, Gewandtheit. ⁷ are allowed to merit, verdienen unbestritten. ⁸ that ever filled etc., die je auf einem Throne saß. ⁹ would have been requisite, wäre erforderlich gewesen. ¹⁰ to form a perfect character, zu einem vollkommenen Charakter (*to form* is not expressed here.) ¹¹ prevented them from running etc., und bewahrte sie vor Extremen. ¹² active temper, Thätigkeitsliebe. ¹³ turbulency, Ueberstürzung. ¹⁴ sallies of anger, Zornausbrüche. ¹⁵ were founded, beruhten auf (with dative.) ¹⁶ command over herself, Selbstbeherrschung. ¹⁷ an uncontrolled ascendant over, eine unbeschränkte Macht über

by her pretended ones.¹⁸ Few sovereigns of England succeeded to the throne in more difficult circumstances; and none ever conducted the government with such uniform success and felicity. Though unacquainted with the practice of toleration — the true secret of managing religious factions¹⁹ — she preserved her people, by her superior prudence, from those confusions²⁰ in which theological controversy had involved all the neighbouring nations; and though her enemies were the most powerful princes of Europe, the most active, the most enterprising, the least scrupulous, she was able by her vigour to make deep impressions on their states²¹; her own greatness meanwhile remained untouched and unimpaired.

The wise ministers and brave warriors who flourished under her reign, share the praise of her success; but instead of lessening the applause due to her, they make great addition to²² it. They owed, all of them, their advancement to her choice; they were supported by her constancy, and with all their abilities, they were never able to acquire any undue ascendant²³ over her. In her family, in her court, in her kingdom, she remained equally²⁴ mistress; the force of the tender passions was great over her, but the force of her mind was still superior; and the combat which her victory visibly cost her, serves only to display the firmness of her resolution, and the loftiness of her ambitious sentiments.

(with accusative). ¹⁸ engaged their (its) affections etc., gewann sie seine Zuneigung durch ihre angenommenen. ¹⁹ of managing religious factions, religiöse Parteien zu lenken. ²⁰ confusions, Wirren (only used in the plural). ²¹ to make deep impressions on etc., auf deren . . . nachhaltig einzuwirken. ²² they make great addition to it, tragen sie zur Vermehrung desselben noch bei. ²³ any undue ascendant, eine unerlaubte Macht. ²⁴ equally,

The fame of this princess, though it has surmounted the prejudices both of faction and bigotry, yet lies still exposed²⁵ to another prejudice, which is more endurable, because more natural, and which according²⁶ to the different views in which we survey her, is capable²⁷ either of exalting beyond measure or diminishing the lustre of her character. This prejudice is founded on the consideration of her sex. When we contemplate her as a woman, we are apt to be struck²⁸ with the highest admiration of her great qualities and extensive capacity; but are also apt to require²⁹ some more softness of disposition, some greater lenity of temper, some of those amiable weaknesses by which her sex is distinguished. But the true method of estimating her merit is to lay aside all these considerations, and consider her merely as a rational being placed in authority³⁰, and entrusted with the government of mankind. We may find it difficult to reconcile our fancy to her as a³¹ wife; but her qualities as a sovereign, though with some considerable exceptions, are the object of undisputed applause³² and approbation.

HUME, "*History of England.*"

gleicherweise. ²⁵ lies still exposed etc., hat jedoch noch ein anderes Vorurtheil zu überwinden. ²⁶ according to, je nach. ²⁷ is capable, ist geeignet. ²⁸ we are apt to be struck with . . . , werden wir leicht von . . . ergriffen. ²⁹ but are also apt to require, aber erwarten auch natürlich. ³⁰ a rational being placed in authority, ein vernünftiges als Obrigkeit eingesetztes Wesen. ³¹ to reconcile our fancy to etc., sie uns als Gattin zu denken. ³² undisputed applause and approbation, allgemeine Achtung und Anerkennung.



